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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Supreme Court Curbs New Deal

Decisions Give Gloom, Give Joy

Can Business Go Ahead Alone?

Flandin Demands Full Powers

Work Relief Projects Flood In

Grim Game of Kidnapers Is On

THE Administration, the Congress and the people seek to grasp the aftermath of three Supreme Court decisions, unanimously given, toppling chief pillars of the New Deal in one day. The Roosevelt experiment in romantic economics, planned economy and control of industrial production halts abruptly. Sympathetic leaders seek to discover whether such a program can be carried forward by swift emergency legislation or by any voluntary co-operative action possible to secure. The ruin of the Frazier-Lemke Act, hauling back $12,000,000,000 worth of farm debts, and the providing of members of independent federal boards with protection against presidential removal, push into the background as thought is given to the toppling of NRA with its 750 codes and the right to fix hours and wages. NRA's crumpling is not less than stupendous—In a large or small degree it touches nearly everybody in America.

¶ Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, who built the NRA codes, believes a new statute can be written salvaging effective points of the old act not declared unconstitutional. Donald Richberg, NIRB chairman, wants public opinion to back the Administration, but did not see immediate restorative legislation. Senator Robinson could not see where the NRA decision affected the AAA; others felt its powers must be curtailed. The Children's Bureau expresses concern over the future of child labor, the codes having barred children under 16. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover, commented briefly—"There's no need to cheer or shout 'I told you so'; the decisions say everything."

¶ The British press interprets the invalidation of NRA codes as a terrific blow to the prestige of President Roosevelt. Lord Rothermere's Evening News says possibility of a new economic conference on stabilization of the dollar and pound has been killed for the time being. The London Star says the spirit the President strove to give form will endure. Prof. F. R. Fairchild, political economist of Yale, says the decision affects the whole future of the New Deal—"It marks a definite return to sanity."

¶ Washington observers see emergency government ended by the Supreme Court. They see a halt to centralization of power in Washington which began back of the New Deal. They see dissolving of the enforced partnership between business and Government. They see why Senator King says, "Thank God for the Supreme Court," and why Senator Borah says, "The Constitution has been re-established." But unquestionably some of the reforms were greatly needed and have helped business climb out of the depression. Questions remain: Is business far enough along to go ahead alone? What will the Roosevelt program be now? One factor gives deep satisfaction: these are no 5-to-4 decisions—Court Liberals and Court Conservatives alike uphold the Constitution's power.

¶ France sees Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin make a strong play for dictatorial powers in the financial emergency. President Lebrun and the Cabinet back him, after the discount rate has been jumped to 6 per cent to halt speculation in the franc, in demanding of Parliament "the power to take all measures having the force of law" until Dec. 31 to restore public finance, revive economic life, defend public credit and support the currency. Strong opposition forms, but is met with a heavy challenge—"A vote against is a vote for devaluation."

¶ The $4,000,000,000 work-relief fund is not affected by the Supreme Court decisions, and requests for $221,507,000 to clear slums and build low-rental houses arrive in one day. The 60 housing projects, proposed by the PWA, lie in 31 states. A batch of applications announced by the Emergency Council requests $44,739,200 to finance 29 municipal construction projects in 12 states and $44,313,000 for flood control in eight counties of Mississippi—These projects see small armies of men going to work soon in many places where unemployment is most general.

¶ The U. S. Department of Justice curtails its efforts on request until 9-year-old George Weyerhaeuser is restored to his parents at Tacoma, Wash. The parents seek to raise the $200,000 ransom money in cash. Police suspect a Canadian band of criminals to be in league with an American band in the kidnaping. The law's agents are organized, well trained and have now a long record of successes. The feeling growing stronger throughout the nation is that the child must first be restored—But thereafter the law machinery must show implacably that the day when kidnaping could be made to pay in the United States is past.

Soviet People's Loan Cuts Real Wages by Veiled Levy; Capital Outlays Extended

Indirect Compulsion Resorted To by State After Three Months' Offer of 3,500,000,000 Rubles Issue Met Small Response

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The people of Soviet Russia have been called upon to make an additional extraordinary contribution of 3,500,000,000 rubles during 1935 for "capital investment" in state industry and administration, in the form of an internal loan. This means a levy upon Russian workers of the equivalent of about three weeks' pay.

Theoretically the loan is voluntary. Actually methods have been devised to make it practically compulsory for all state employees, which means in Russia all factory workers, professional men, office workers, and the government bureaucracy, as well as for all peasants who have any cash.

The writer asked several workers if they would contribute to the loan. The reply was invariable: "Of course. How can we avoid it?" Asked what would happen if they refused, they answered: "It is impossible to refuse."

Cannot Sell Bonds

To the workers, this loan, like eight similar loans which preceded it, means a definite reduction in real wages. It falls most heavily upon poorly paid workers, who already are close to the subsistence level. For them, living costs were increased by abolition of bread rationing last January, for which corresponding wage increases did not fully compensate.

Workers cannot sell bonds previously purchased to meet this new levy. Soviet internal bonds are not freely negotiable. They can be sold only to the State Labor and Savings Bank by permission of a commission, which is granted only in case the holder can prove desperate need.

The Soviet Government's position is clear. Unable to raise money abroad, and with no propertied class remaining, it must meet all expenditures by direct and indirect levies upon its people. Given the choice of reducing "capital investments" or lessening the people's burdens, the present rulers almost invariably have decided that the people must make all sacrifices necessary to fulfill the "plan."

Finance by Levies

The ruling Communist Party drives ahead at all costs with its vast industrial and military plans. Last year it spent 5,000,000,000 rubles upon the Red Army, as compared with estimates of 1,665,000,000 rubles. This year it is spending 6,500,000,000 on the army. At the same time "capital investments" in

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Attack Begins On Conflicting Tax Problems

Morgenthau Named Head of Revision Council of 24 Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 28—A fresh attack on the whole problem of conflicting taxation was launched here yesterday with the appointment of the Tax Revision Council, headed by Henry W. Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. Announcement was made by Henry W. Toll, executive director of the Council of State Governments.

Findings of the tax coucil, it is hoped, will help lift the burden from the public which has been paying "both coming and going" because of the overlapping and duplication of present taxing devices throughout the country.

With Mr. Morgenthau on the new council will be seven other federal officials, eight state officials, and eight city and county officials. These 24 men have been given the task of studying problems of multiple tax levies of the competing units of government and closely related difficulties.

Unnecessary Expense

In the present tangle of overlapping and interlacing tax jurisdictions, it is pointed out, the people are saddled with more expense than would be necessary, if each unit of government were given a special tax to collect and were not overlapped by others trying to do the same thing.

In case of the gasoline tax, for instance, at the present time the Federal Government levies a one cent tax and has to pay all of its agents for collecting this. At the same time each state adds a few cents more as its gasoline tax thus adding state agents to the pay roll who must collect the state part of the same gasoline tax. But Mr. Automobile Driver who pays, say six cents, is also paying two different agencies for the cost of collecting the money.

The basic problem for the new Council to determine, in this particular case, then, is whether the states or the Federal Government could more effectively collect a gasoline tax, according to Dr. James W. Martin, well-known tax authority.

Sales Taxes

Sales taxes, too, have been the subject of considerable conflict, it is found. It is contended by some that the Federal Government could levy a sales tax more economically and with less irritation but, on the other hand, this Government might go into some states with its sales tax where otherwise such a tax would not be needed. This would mean imposing a tax on people in one section of the country for the debts of men and women in another.

Other types of taxes in some parts of the country have produced a great maze of confusion and overlapping. In 15 or more states a state tobacco tax is being levied in addition to the federal tax, Dr. Martin said. Electrical energy taxes, income taxes and inheritance taxes are also in for an overhauling.

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American Flag On Arms Ships Called Menace

Peace Enemies Listed at Keep-Out-of-War Rally in Carnegie Hall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—Four legislative steps vital to a peaceful America that would take the American flag off the munitions ships and commit the Federal Government to an antiwar policy, "even though it means giving up our boasted neutral rights," are before peace groups of the country today in a call for their support of congressional action to this end.

The summons came at a "Keep America Out of the Next War" mass demonstration at Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the National Peace Conference in co-operation with the World Alliance for International Friendship and the Peace Union here last night, when it was declared that the United States must have statutory protection against its four "public enemies."

These were labeled as:

1. "The munitions maker who wants to sell his powder and chemi-

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Curley Calls For 25-Year Works Plans

All Department Chiefs to Confer With Governor on Program

Boston Today—

Also sees New England labor leader offer constructive plan for NRA lapse — Many advocates appear at State House hearing to make teaching of economics compulsory in all high schools—ABC head says NRA end means no letdown in Massachusetts liquor control—Boston summer review schools closed to all except high school graduating students.

Works—Curley Calls For 25-Year Program

Back in his blue-cushioned chair leaned Governor Curley today and turned his eyes from oil paintings of his predecessors in office to contemplation of the future. With Massachusetts' Governor to think is to act. His hand stretched over to a row of push buttons.

"Call in all heads of state departments tomorrow," he ordered a secretary, "tell them I want a plan, a big, major building plan for all state institutions for the next 25 years."

Word went forth, and into the big white-walled room department heads will file in the morning, each with outlines of what the future should bring. New buildings for prisons, schools and other divisions, as well as extensions in services are to be included.

From the individual suggestions the Governor expects to evolve a cohesive program extending over the next 25 years. He considers it a vital and major step in his administration.

NRA—Industry and Labor Seek Adjustment

With the New Deal's greatest experiment—the NRA—stamped "unconstitutional"—what next?"

Quick to reply to this question on 124,000,000 lips today, New England labor and industry framed three recommendations. They agreed on one—disagreed on two.

They were agreed that some sort of voluntary arrangement might be made between industry, labor and the President to maintain the "status quo" and carry on until this transitional period has passed.

They differed in opinion, first on the possibility as recommended by William E. G. Batty, textile labor leader of New Bedford, that a constitutional amendment be proposed

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Emergency Government in U. S. Ends And New Deal Gropes for New Path; Congress Is Bewildered by Rebuke

Code Structure Wrecked White House Admits and Studies Future

Hopes to Recover Salvage From Ruin

President Hopes Workers and Employers Will Continue to Co-operate

Bulletin

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Despite Wall Street's efforts to put a long-range bullish interpretation on the Supreme Court's NRA decision, intermittent flurries of heavy selling engulfed the stock market today. By mid-afternoon, many issues were off $1 to $3 a share and a few were down $3 to $6. The ticker at times fell in arrears. Early gains of $1 to $2 a share in rails, utilities, and miscellaneous issues were virtually canceled. The market was erratic, and active and dull according to its swiftly changing moods.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—With careful analysis revealing the sweeping and conclusive nature of the Supreme Court's adverse decision in the Schechter Poultry Case, the Administration today recognized that, so far as law is concerned, NRA's vast code structure is ended, and turned back to public opinion in the hope of salvaging something from the wreckage.

All the wheels were promptly stopped at NRA headquarters. Donald R. Richberg, NIRB chairman, announced that "compulsory enforcement of the codes will be immediately suspended." Clerks went through bare routine and were dismissed for the day.

Jobs in Balance

Meanwhile Washington began to survey the immediate personal aspect of the situation produced by the Supreme Court decision in the Schechter case. At NRA alone approximately 3800 employees face loss of their jobs, while between 700 and 900 more are on the NRA pay roll in the field. Together, the 4500 employees of NRA draw a monthly pay roll of about $800,000.

Word was quickly passed around last night that pay would go on until June 16, the date when the original NRA act normally would have expired. But there seems no immediate prospect the 4500 jobs will last beyond that date. The great majority will undoubtedly be thrown on

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Louis D. Brandeis
Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court



Wide World

Benjamin N. Cardozo
Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court

Voiding of Farm Mortgage Act and NRA Alters Entire Picture

Outcome Is Still Subject of Doubt

Leaders Initiate Action in Washington to Determine Where They Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Here is a skeletonized picture of turbulent Washington today, confused and uncertain as a result of the Supreme Court decision:

President Roosevelt concentrates his full abilities upon devising a program to meet the emergency, conferring with several leaders. A specific plan is hoped for by the end of the week, the White House announces. Meanwhile the President remains silent and scans with equal intensity his buffeted New Deal and the general public reaction.

NRA Chairman Donald R. Richberg appeals for voluntary observance of outlawed codes until some new system is set up.

Senate, House Justice Department, NRA, and other leading officials meet in a constant succession of conferences to explore every angle of the Supreme Court decision in a search for remedial steps.

Legal Heads Confer

The major conference was at Attorney General Homer S. Cumming's office, among Mr. Richberg, Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, Solicitor General Stanley Reed, and Herman Oliphant, special counsel to the Treasury Department. No statement was issued.

In the Senate, discussion of the decisions broke out on the floor. Salient points: Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois pointed out that charges of dictatorship could now collapse; Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas expressed hope of redrafting the NRA statute; Senator Hugh L. Black (D) of Alabama pleaded for his 30-hour week bill.

But Senate and House action is halted on pending NRA, AAA, Holding Company, TVA, Wagner, labor disputes, and other bills.

In the House, Republican speechmaking on the decisions is cut off by adjournment until tomorrow, expected to be followed by daily adjournments until some specific plan of action emerges.

Labor Leaders Gather Forces

Organized labor leaders confer in alarm, throw their support to the Wagner bill, the Guffey coal bill, the 30-hour week bill, and special legislation for large industries to replace NRA. However, grave doubt exists regarding these measures. Late today these leaders confer with President Roosevelt.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Chester Davis, AAA Administrator, take steps with congressional leaders to protect AAA, revise pending amendments to meet possible Supreme Court objections.

Federal alcohol control administration, facing a breakdown in its control over the national liquor industry, rushes plans for new legislation to meet the crisis, while the Treasury Department also concentrates on the problem.

Loose Reins Gathered Up

Code authorities, trade associations, employers in general call hurried conferences. Many employers issue reassuring announcements that employees would not lose NRA gains, while some labor leaders threaten strikes if their protection is lost.

National Labor Relations Board suspends hearings until situation clarifies.

NRA headquarters, and offices of other agencies spring from NIRA, are in confusion as employees face loss of their jobs within two weeks.

Temporarily, some agencies under Section II of NIRA are not thrown out, but unless action is taken by June 16, they will be.

NRA Organization Kept Up

NRA continues to pay salaries, organization is continued until June 16 in order to preserve valuable files and leave the door open for immediate future.

While some voluntary agreements between employers and employees will continue, or for trade practices between employers, they are now subject to anti-trust laws. Pre-NRA status prevails.

Some individual contracts in industry can continue if entered upon independently of codes. Government is no longer concerned.

Presidential and subordinate New Deal strategy is to wait for national reactions on whole crisis before proceeding with new plans.

Thinks NRA Ruin Widespread

A high administration leader gives the following comprehensive picture of the legislative situation:

"The NRA decision seems not only to have entirely destroyed that act, but it appears to severely affect the licensing provisions of the pending AAA amendments In my opinion it

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Justices' Stand on New Deal

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 28

THE following table shows how the Supreme Court voted individually on the six cases affecting the New Deal which the Court has decided this year:

	Oil Control	Gold Clause	Rail Pension	Farm Mortgage	NRA	Humphrey Removal
Hughes	Invalid	Valid	Valid	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid
Van Devanter	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid
McReynolds	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid
Brandeis	Invalid	Valid	Valid	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid
Sutherland	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid
Butler	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid
Stone	Invalid	Valid	Valid	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid
Roberts	Invalid	Valid	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid
Cardozo	Valid	Valid	Valid	Invalid	Invalid	Invalid

U. S. Commerce Chamber Head Urges Members to Make No Immediate Hour-Wage Change

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—In an appeal for the preservation of wages and hours established under NRA, Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, today urged businessmen to uphold the levels of the codes.

"I call upon all employers of labor who are members of the chamber and its constituent organizations," Mr. Sibley urged, "to make no immediate changes in hour or wage schedules.

"I am confident that this will be the policy of American business."

Mr. Sibley spoke from a hurriedly prepared manuscript, addressing about 500 persons at a luncheon of the Merchants Association of New York.

Dwelling from the beginning on the three decisions of the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. Sibley declared:

Time to Show Good Faith

"This is a tremendously important moment for American business, employer and employee alike. These decisions are immensely important. Inevitably they will create temporary uncertainty and worry as to the immediate future."

Mr. Sibley said he spoke "to settle at once any question as to the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States."

"This is a moment of great opportunity but also of great responsibility for the American businessman," he warned. "This is his moment to prove his good faith.

"The Chamber of Commerce has long been on record in favor of fair trade practices, the abolition of child labor, the maintenance of minimum wages and maximum hours of labor. Moreover the chamber has been on record in favor of the principle that employees must be protected in their rights to collective bargaining.

Reaffirms Chamber's Stand

"I reaffirm the resolution of the recent anual meeting of the national chamber, which reads: 'Any attempt to bar any form of honestly organized labor group from the privilege of conferring with their employers upon terms of work, is un-American, indefensible, and unsupported by any considerations of the public interest.'"

Mr. Sibley said the action of the Supreme Court "cleared the air" and expressed the hope that it "eliminated from the picture the further danger of federal coercion in intrastate codes." He urged that business and agriculture be encouraged in self-regulation but insisted it should be on a voluntary basis.

The address yesterday of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, in Birmingham, Ala., Mr. Sibley charged, contained "gross misstatements."

The chamber president answered the cabinet member's criticism of the national chamber, defending its membership, set-up, and independence of Wall Street. Mr. Sibley also responded to Mr. Ickes on the chamber's attitude toward the Administration, citing several New Deal policies that it favors.

Auto Men's Association To Continue Under Code

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28 (AP)—F. W. A. Vesper, president of the National Automobile Dealers Association, today announced that organization would continue to operate under conditions of its NRA code, despite the ruling of the United States Supreme Court in outlawing code requirements of the National Recovery Act.

Poultry Case Won But Funds Used Up, Schechter Asserts

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Joseph Schechter, head of the poultry company which successfully contested the validity of the NRA codes, appeared today to be more concerned with the cost of the legal battle than the effect of the Supreme Court's momentous decision.

Although gratified by the decision, Mr. Schechter explained that the case cost $60,000 and asserted he would rather have gone to jail if he had known it would cost so much.

He said that thus far he had paid $22,000 of the bill—"every nickel I had."

The elderly Brooklyn poultry dealer was disinclined to talk about the general consequences of the decision.

He said he had been forced to close one branch market and several retail stores and that his company has been operating only one market, now closed because of a consumers' strike.

Before the New Deal, Mr. Schechter said, the concern did a business of $20,000 weekly. Just before they were forced to close their one remaining market, he said, the business had shrunk to between $2000 and $3000 weekly.

German Youth Express Perplexity

Social and Economic Problems Subordinated to the Issue of "a Job." Italy's Youth, Bound by Fascist Ties, Found Practically in Position of Spectator to His Own Development

Questioning Youth
Tenth of 12 Articles

By J. E. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

"Modern German youth is questioning whether it has a right to question at all," explained an experienced youth worker in a recent talk.

"Modern German youth is uncertain and perplexed—more so than youth in other lands. Think of its history. Born just before or during the World War, it has known no period of normal development during its whole existence. First, the war, then post-war unrest, the inflation, the period of political party strife, and finally the two years of National Socialist upheaval. The fundamentals of its very existence in religion, society, culture and politics have been shaken to the depths."

Until the revolution two years ago the thoughts and activities of German youth had overflowed its banks. Its interests were diversified and unregulated; today the same stream is definitely regulated, but in a channel which most non-Germans would consider too narrow.

Conform to Ideal

The same youth which a few years ago inherited the "broad foundations of liberalism" must now fit itself into the "Weltanschauung" (philosophy of life) of the Third Reich. It must conform to the ideal, not of "the good citizen" but of the good "National Socialist," which youth is told holds the key to all life's problems—whether religious or cultural, social or economic.

"What's the greatest thing in life?" I asked a group of young Germans during a discussion. "A job," more than one replied. The majority came from middle-class homes, some had university and others high school education, had done service in labor camps and had known what unemployment meant. There appears to be little questioning regarding any of the fundamental problems of social or economic theory. Issues like the ultimate control of industry, moral questions of ownership, profits and dividends, are relegated to the background. For the time being, "the job's the thing!"

"German youth is suspicious of theories and generalizations and inclines more to the attitude 'ours not to reason why, ours but to do'" was another conclusion which this meeting agreed upon.

"But aren't there things you question, about which you have doubts?" I asked.

"We doubt everything," answered a young man of 22 years, frankly.

"No, not everything," corrected his neighbor, "We are doubtful about many points in National Socialism, about religion, about everything except that we believe in Adolf Hitler, that he is the man for Germany today, and that he will give us a better and a stronger Germany." "And," added a third, "that his leadership principle is something which is revolutionizing our whole national life, and is what the German needs today."

"What do you think of religion?" I asked after a pause.

There was no reply for a moment. When I pressed, I was told, "Not much! Don't see much reason for it today!"

Lost Its Hold

"This may surprise you," explained a student. "When you say religion, we understand you to mean Christianity. (I nodded.) Some of those of our own age may be interested in it here and there, but the greater majority of us have enough to do with our activities in the Hitler Youth, Storm Troopers, and such organizations, and little time and inclination for anything else. Dogmatic Christianity lost its hold on those older than ourselves long before National Socialism came to power, and what can we expect from our Protestant church which has been fighting within itself for the last two years, and still doesn't know where it stands?"

"Do you believe more in the ideas of the German Faith Movement (which preaches a religion based upon the old Teutonic virtues)?" I asked, recalling a lecture hall at the Lessing Hochschule crowded with young people listening to Prof. Wilhelm Hauer. "It is certainly much more in keeping with the heroic ideas and the new nationalism, which are preached to us," was one comment. "And all this meekness and humility and common brotherhood which is heard in the churches is not the quality which we hear about in our party meetings and our camps."

Further questioning led to the conclusion that the conception most commonly held was a humanism, which sought to serve the community rather than the individual, that the "eternal Reich" of the new Germany was a sufficient end to work for, during the present generation.

One of the interesting facts registered was that German youth is not very deeply impressed by the racial theories which are now being propounded. The generation now growing up may imbibe these conceptions, through the new educational pro-

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NRA and Supreme Court

The News and Its Meaning

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Administration Searching for Plans to Achieve Objects of New Deal

Cardozo's Concurring Opinion Defines Position of Court

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—The following is the test of Justice Cardozo's concurring opinion in the NRA decision:

The delegated power of legislation which has found expression in this code is not canalized within banks that keep it from overflowing. It is unconfined and vagrant, if I may borrow my own words in an earlier opinion. Panaba Refining Co. vs. Ryan, 293 U. S. 388, 440.

This Court has held that delegation may be unlawful though the act to be performed is definite and single, if the necessity, time and occasion of performance have been left in the end to the discretion of the delegate. Panama Refining Co. vs. Ryan, Supra. I thought that ruling went too far.

I pointed out in an opinion that there had been "no grant to the executive of any roving commission to inquire into evils and then, upon discovering them, do anything he pleases." 293 U. S. at p. 435. Choice, though within limits, had been given him "as to the occasion, but none whatever as to the means."

Roving Commission

Here, in the case before us, is an attempted delegation not confined to any single act nor to any class or group of acts identified or described by reference to a standard. Here in effect is a roving commission to inquire into evils and upon discovery correct them.

I have said that there is no standard, definite or even approximate, to which legislation must conform. Let me make my meaning more precise.

If codes of fair competition are codes eliminating "unfair" methods of competition upon inquiry to prevail in one industry or another, there is no unlawful delegation of legislative functions when the President is directed to inquire into such practices and denounce them when discovered.

For many years a like power has been committed to the Federal Trade Commission with the approval of this court in a long series of decisions. CF. Federal Trade Commission v Keppel & Bro., 291 U. S. 304, 312; Federal Trade Commission v. Raladam Co., 283 U. S. 643, 648; Federal Trade Commission v. Gratz, 253 U. S. 421. Delegation in such circumstances is borne of the necessities of the occasion.

Industries Too Diverse

The industries of the country are too many and diverse to make it possible for Congress, in respect of matters such as these, to legislate directly with adequate appreciation of varying conditions. Nor is the substance of the power changed because the President may act at the instance of trade or industrial associations having special knowledge of the facts.

Their function is strictly advisory; it is the imprimatur of the President that begets the quality of law. Doty v. Love, 294 U. S. —. When the task that is set before one is that of cleaning house, it is prudent as well as usual to take counsel of the dwellers.

But there is another objection, far-reaching and incurable, aside from any defect of unlawful delegation.

If this code had been adopted by Congress itself, and not by the President on the advice of an industrial association, it would even then be void unless authority to adopt it is included in the grant of power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states." United States Constitution, Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 3.

No Authority for Regulation

I find no authority in that grant for the regulation of wages and hours of labor in the intrastate transactions that make up the defendants' business. As to this feature of the case little can be added to the opinion of the Court. There is a view of causation that would obliterate the distinction between what is national and what is local in the activities of commerce. Motion at the outer rim is communicated perceptibly, though minutely, to recording instruments at the center.

A society such as ours "is an elastic medium which transmits all tremors through its territory; the only question is of their size." Per Learned Hand, J., in the Court below. The law is not indifferent to considerations of degree. Activities local in their immediacy do not become interstate and national because of distant repercussions.

What is near and what is distant may at times be uncertain. Cf. Board of Trade v. Olsen, 262 U. S. 1. There is no penumbra of uncertainty obscuring judgment here. To find immediacy or directness here is to find it almost everywhere.

An End to Federal System

If centripetal forces are to be isolated to the exclusion of the forces that oppose and counteract them, there will be an end to our federal system.

To take from this code the provisions as to wages and the hours of labor is to destroy it altogether. If a trade or an industry is so predominantly local as to be exempt from regulation by the Congress in respect of matters such as these, there can be no "code" for it at all. This is clear from the provisions of 7A of the Act with its explicit disclosure of the statutory scheme. Wages and the hours of labor are essential features of the plan, its very bone and sinew.

There is no opportunity in such circumstances for the severance of the infected parts in the hope of saving the remainder. A code collapses utterly with bone and sinew gone.

I am authorized to state that Mr. Justice Stone joins in this opinion.

Codes in Figures Tell Graphic Tale

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 28

HERE'S NRA in figures:

Number of codes: 546 regular and 185 supplemental.

Number of employees: 3323 in Washington; 1239 in the field.

Number of workers under codes: 18,220,000 out of 20,225,000 theoretically eligible to come under codes.

Cost of NRA to Government and industry per year: $55,000,000—$41,000,000 being paid by industry through its code authorities, the balance used to run the governmental machine.

Act became effective June 16, 1933; was set to expire June 16, 1935, at midnight.

Most hourly provisions set at 40 hours maximum a week, but with numerous exceptions.

Minimum wage scale ran from 12 to 70 cents an hour.

Apprehension Is Felt About Child Labor

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Concern over the future of child labor was expressed today by Miss Katherine Lenroot, chief of the children's bureau, as a result of the Supreme Court decision invalidating the NRA codes which had barred workers under 16 in most industries, and those under 18 in hazardous occupations.

"If it means that the protection afforded children under the codes is to be withdrawn, it will undoubtedly result in an increase in the employment of children under 16, as has been the case in similar periods of business recovery in the past," Miss Lenroot said. "Child labor has always followed the business cycle."

She asserted the decision illustrated "the urgent need for completing ratification of the child labor amendment."

Joint Real Estate Declared Taxable

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—The Government's right to collect an inheritance tax based on the full value of real estate owned jointly by a husband and wife upon the husband's death was in effect upheld yesterday by the Supreme Court.

The tribunal refused to review a court of claims decision denying a rebate of $24,802 to B. Frank Bushman, administrator of the estate of James H. Pound, Detroit lawyer who died in 1928.

Pound's estate paid state and federal inheritance taxes totaling $7644. The Government subsequently assessed and collected under protest an additional $24,802, ruling that real estate owned jointly by Pound and his wife, Jessie, should be included.

Johnson Thinks Best of Old NRA Can Be Salvaged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—Being sufficiently pragmatic to have expected the Supreme Court ruling on the National Industrial Recovery Act, Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson showed a minimum of disappointment at the action of the high tribunal when he assured the American Booksellers Association here last night that the resolution passed in the afternoon, asking for a two-year extension of the act, might not be in vain, as he believed a new statute could be written which would salvage the most effective points of the old act and keep alive the principles for which many men "have fought, bled and almost died."

"The future depends on whether you, and people like you, want the principles of NRA energetically enough to fight for them," he said.

Brave in the Aggregate

If anybody had been thinking that General Johnson saw the NRA mainly in the large without much knowledge as to how it would work with the making of buttons, barrels and books, there was an answer for such a one in his sudden breaking off of his regular speech into an inquiry on the booksellers' own ground.

"Has your code oppressed the little fellow?" he asked abruptly. Cries of "No" rushed on him from all parts of the hall. "Do you want price provision taken out of the booksellers' code?" he continued in his bull-doggy manner. Again his audience shouted "No." "Do you want to see NRA abandoned by this Congress?" The reply was a roar: "No."

"Now," he said, with a slight baiting smile, ever mindful that a crowd is only constituted of individuals, "Is there anybody here who wants to voice a contrary opinion?"

Johnson Philosophical

The Supreme Court decision came so close to the time that General Johnson was to speak that he was put to it to rewrite certain parts of his address to fit the circumstances at the last moment. He was not nearly as outwardly upset as might have been expected of a man to whom NRA has been something so peculiarly personal.

Indeed, he took great care to pass on some deep-lying hope about the essentials of the act to booksellers who might already be experiencing a share in the "national chaos and black confusion" which the Supreme Court decision might be construed as warranting.

Is Still Hopeful

"The principle of NRA is a principle of righteousness," he said. "It is true it was maladroitly expressed, but we can simply express it over again. It is on forbidden ground now, but we can straighten its path. This is a blow, but it is not a blow that needs to stop any man of fighting blood.

"I dare say to you that in the days ahead, while you will find some narrow squeaks and more than a little rocking of the boat, you will see in perspective the gain brought by the working of your code and you will find these gains will not be altogether lost, that the NRA is a house made of bricks—not of straw—and that it is not going down this season."

The Old Silver Lining

"Remember," he continued, "these things are never as bad as they seem at first glance. NRA was adopted in this country by a purely voluntary agreement with the President by 96 per cent of all employers spontaneously before more than one single code had been approved. NRA as written is rolled up tonight and finished.

"The principles of NRA, I am confident, remain, and a new statute can be written to preserve them. Do not feel that the resolution you passed this afternoon is so much paper to be tossed into the waste basket. Go on as you have been going.

Mankind Looking Ahead

"Throughout the whole world mankind is moving away from old doctrines that put property ahead of the principles of decency in business. There are idealists who would go too far and destroy the profit system for the sake of an imagined paradise. There are reactionaries who would not go anywhere at all. There is Franklin Roosevelt, who proposed to preserve but to harmonize both our political and our profit system.

"The Supreme Court decision has pointed to errors that I have felt myself. The thing for us all to do now is to correct those errors in conformity with that opinion and then go forward!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Points in Mortgage Decision

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—High lights of the Supreme Court ruling, which called unconstitutional the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act, were:

For centuries efforts to protect necessitous mortgagors have been persistent. Gradually the mortgage of real estate was transformed from a conveyance upon condition into a lien; and failure of the mortgagor to pay on the day fixed ceased to effect an automatic foreclosure.

* * *

But the statutory command that the mortgagor should not lose his property on default had always rested on the assumption that the mortgagee would be compensated for the default by a later payment, with interest, of the debt for which the security was given; and the protection afforded the mortgagor was, in effect, the granting of a stay.

No instance has been found, excepting under the Frazier-Lemke Act, of either a statute or decision compelling the mortgagee to relinquish the property to the mortgagor free of the lien unless the debt was paid in full.

* * *

The right of the mortgagee to insist upon full payment before giving up his security has been deemed of the essence of a mortgage.

It is true that the original purpose of our bankruptcy acts was the equal distribution of the debtor's property among his creditors; and that the aid of the legislation was to do this promptly. But the scope of the bankruptcy power conferred upon Congress is not necessarily limited to that which has been exercised.

We have no occasion to decide in this case whether the bankruptcy clause confers upon Congress generally the power to abridge the mortgagee's rights in specific property.

When a court of equity allows a receivership to continue, it does so to prevent a sacrifice of the creditor's interest. Under the act, the purpose of the delay in making a sale and of the prolonged possession accorded the mortgagor is to promote his interests at the expense of the mortgagee.

The act affords relief not only to those owners who operate their farms, but also to all individual landlords the "principal part of whose income is derived" from the "farming operations" of share croppers or other tenants; and among these landlords to persons who are merely capitalist absentees.

If the public interest requires and permits the taking of property of individual mortgagees in order to relieve the necessities of individual mortgagors, resort must be had to proceedings by eminent domain; so that through taxation the burden of relief afforded in the public interest may be borne by the public.

British Press Sees Blow Dealt Roosevelt Prestige

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—A terrific blow to the prestige of President Roosevelt was the view reflected today in press comment on the United States Supreme Court's NRA decision.

Financial, economic and political leaders puzzled over what would be the effect on American business and labor as well as on the future of the New Deal.

"Roosevelt at bay; America rocks from end to end," said the Daily Express.

"Agriculturist leaders as a result of the decision are already uttering threats that the 'farmers may rise in revolt'," said a special dispatch from New York to the Laborite Herald.

A part of the press forecast that President Roosevelt would rebuild the NRA structure and salvage whatever of its features he may.

The Times regarded the decision as a setback for any stabilization moves the President may have had in mind.

"He will doubtless find his way around these new obstacles," said the Times, "but amid so many troubles at home it is not likely he will be able to put to one side his American problems and find time and energy to lead the world out of its currency entanglements."

The decision produced little effect in financial quarters, which regarded the Supreme Court's action as purely a domestic affair.

Leading American dealers on the stock exchange expressed the opinion the news was bullish, especially for utilities, which strengthened with other transatlantic issues. The rest of the market was unaffected.

Firmer dollar exchange was attributed to better feeling regarding the franc, stronger as a result of yesterday's meeting of the French Cabinet in which support was given to Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin's budget-balancing program.

Lord Rothermere's Evening News said that all possibilities for a new economic conference on the stabilization of the United States dollar and the British pound had been killed for the time being. The newspaper added:

"Meanwhile, the outstanding fact is the immeasurable harm a nation can suffer which has a rigid constitution and whose doors can only be locked after the horse is stolen. The philosophical reflection may be added that the path of economic dictatorship is extremely hard."

The Star said:

"No one needs be unduly surprised or dismayed" for "the other great recovery measures of the United States remain unaffected and it may confidently be predicted that the spirit to which the President strove to give form in the NRA will endure."

Papers Drop Blue Eagles

CHICAGO, May 28 (AP)—The Blue Eagle was removed from its place of prominence on the front pages of two Chicago newspapers last night. The Daily News dropped the emblem in its final night extra after carrying it all day, and the first edition of the Tribune also showed it missing.

NRA From the First Had Stormy Career With Army of Foes

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Skeletonized history of NRA: Act signed June 16, 1933, by President Roosevelt, with Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson placed in charge as administrator.

Cotton textile code signed on July 9. Others, including steel, coal, lumber and oil, followed after prolonged disputes.

Month after month General Johnson labored on codes. The number finally reached 73.

The most outstanding blue-eagle holdout was Henry Ford. He refused to sign the automobile code but emphasized he was abiding by its provisions. President Roosevelt on March 5, 1934, urged businessmen to boost wages by 10 per cent and cut hours of work 10 per cent to decrease unemployment.

The Supreme Court held invalid the oil regulation section of the Recovery Act, declaring Congress had delegated too much power to the President. New legislation intended to meet the objections was passed soon thereafter. Section 7 (A) of the Recovery Act, guaranteeing labor the right of collective bargaining, was held unconstitutional as applied to the Weirton Steel Company by Federal Judge Nields at Wilmington, Del.

The principal activity of recent weeks consisted of efforts by Congress to determine what to do about extending the Recovery Act, due to expire June 16. President Roosevelt wanted it continued two years. The Senate voted for nine and one-half months.

Textiles in South Favor Code Scale

CONCORD, N. C., May 28 (AP)—Thomas H. Webb, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, today said sentiment among textile manufacturers of the South was in favor of continuing the hours and wages provided for in the industry's NRA code irrespective of the Supreme Court's adverse decision on the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"I have conferred by telephone with a number of leading men in the industry this morning and all of them propose to maintain the hours and wages provisions," said Mr. Webb.

"Of course, we cannot say yet just what will be the ultimate outcome of this situation created by the Supreme Court's decision, but we expect to do everything possible and in the shortest time to stabilize the situation."

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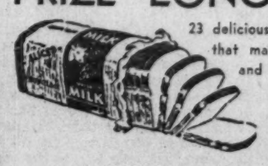
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Standard Peas Sweet Sifted No 2 Tin 10c
Dill Pickles Century of Progress Quart Bot 17c
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New Dealers Refuse to Abandon Hope Despite Much Adverse Comment

House and Senate Contest Over NRA Extension Halts As Next Step Is Studied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28 — Senate and House in bewilderment today sought to grasp the consequences of the Supreme Court decision which has immediately affected more people than any other in history.

Like a tall chimney mined with dynamite, the awed legislators watched the great structure sway, crumple and collapse, and legislative proposals to prop the ruin or build up a new structure seemed momentarily impracticable and of doubtful utility without clear guidance as to the people's will.

Nine men of the Supreme Court unanimously said "No!" yesterday, and as a result the Roosevelt experiment in romantic economics, the effort for planned economy and control over industrial productions, stopped abruptly. Congressional leaders expressed little real hope that Donald Richberg's plea for voluntary continuance of the code would be continued.

Other Cases Also Discussed

The two other cases were discussed also, the ruin of the Frazier-Lemke bill, and the decision that the President's removal of the late William E. Humphrey from the Federal Trade Commission was illegal, all unanimous, but major interest in Senate and House centered on the outlawry of the National Industrial Recovery Act, because of its pervasive importance on the human beings of the whole nation.

Sponsors of NRA in Congress glumly declared America would not realize how complete a part it had taken in the national fabric until it was lost. The whole code structure, they forecast, would be swept away unless some new device were created to salvage it.

Cutthroat competition would find no legal obstacle; the hours of the red-front-chain-store clerk would return to 12 a day, as NRA found them.

The cut-rate automobile tires of mail-order houses would return, to the benefit of consumers and the harassment of retailers; the small marginal shop that could exist under long hours and low wages but could not without, would revive; whole industries, like soft coal, which had found order brought out of former chaos by a federally imposed code would require new agreements if they were to hold their gains; the Blue Eagle would be seen no more in the land.

Opponents of the Blue Eagle hailed the change delightedly as marking the end of the emergency, rebuffing the New Deal, and above all setting a definite, unanimous limit beyond which the Constitution could no longer be stretched.

Unanimity Is Significant

"Thus far shall ye go and no further!" was the interpretation of the court's ruling in NIRA and Frazier-Lemke bill; and the fact that no one of the so-called "liberal" group of judges voted in behalf of the Government, indicated past all shadow of doubt that—however sympathetic they might feel with planned economy—they served notice that it would require a drastic redrawing of the constitutional structure to be validated.

Taking them up, one by one:

NRA—Without a dissenting vote, the whole code of structure of NRA built up over two years was thrown out. Delegation by Congress of its authority to legislate through the code-making provisions of the act was declared illegal on the grounds that the power was given to persons wholly removed from the Legislature.

Keeps Congress in Check

Perhaps more important than this immediate and comprehensive upset, the right of Congress to exercise powers in interstate commerce was definitely delimitated. Congress must confine its legislation to interstate commerce and to such activities as have a probable direct connection with interstate commerce, and the fence was staked out and pounded in.

The Constitution has been pushed back before but it will be pushed back no longer, the unanimous Court indicated. To cover the ground required for the federal regulation of local industries, a new piece of constitutional material in the way of an amendment will be necessary.

The Court ruled that an economic emergency could not justify the breaking down of the separate compartments of legislative, executive and judicial power, nor the separate department, under the Constitution, reserved for federal and for state governments.

Frazier-Lemke Bill — The decision in the Frazier-Lemke bill was also unanimous, but inquiry in Washington indicated that its effect would be momentarily far less sweeping than the invalidation of the all-pervasive Recovery Act. The Frazier-Lemke bill was originally accepted reluctantly by the President, after its passage in a filibuster on the last day of last session, through the driving power of Senator Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana.

In signing it Mr. Roosevelt indicated that he felt its moral effect would be more important than its legal effect. It provided a method by which, in the event of disagreement in compounding a farmer's debts, the latter could declare himself bankrupt, with the option of a five-year moratorium.

Under Fifth Amendment

The Supreme Court threw this out under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, or the so-called "due process" clause, declaring that private property may not be taken without compensation. Mr. Justice Brandeis, delivering the opinion, pointed out that there has been no previous case where a mortgagee was required to give up property to the owner, or mortgagor, free of lien, unless the debt was paid. This new theory of mortgage and bankruptcy law, contained in the Act, was finally squelched by the Court.

An Indirect Benefit

Humphrey Case—Finally, the Supreme Court held unanimously that Mr. Roosevelt's dismissal of the late William E. Humphrey from the Federal Trade Commission was illegal—and, by inference—high-handed.

Unlike the other cases, this dealt with a person rather than a law, but its effect may also create important precedents of independence for federal commissioners.

Indeed, this is an indirect benefit to the New Deal, since opponents of the bill have charged members of the commission would be removed by the President at will. Mr. Roosevelt dismissed Mr. Humphrey because of disagreement over policies; the Court held that trade commissioners' terms are fixed by law and that their removal can be only for cause.

Arbiter



By a Staff Artist

Charles E. Hughes

Chief Justice of the United States, Who Read Ruling on NRA

Hoover Not Prepared To Discuss NRA Ruling

BOISE, Idaho, May 28 (AP)—Former President Hoover said last night he had no comment to make on the Supreme Court's decision holding the code structure of the National Recovery Act unconstitutional.

Mr. Hoover was en route to Des Moines, Iowa, where he will deliver the commencement address to the graduating class of Drake University the latter part of the week.

Delight and Chagrin Mingle

By the Associated Press

Delight and sorrow mingled today in comments on the Supreme Court decision that toppled NRA's vast code structure:

Donald R. Richberg, chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board—"All methods of compulsory enforcement of the codes will be immediately suspended."

Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson—"I still believe it is possible to write a constitutional act preserving the principles of NRA."

Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia—"I have always been opposed to any such exercise of tyranny as was practiced under the act."

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho—"I would say the question of intrastate commerce being eliminated from control by Congress is pretty well settled."

Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee handling NRA legislation—"I think it is possible to repair the damage at this session."

Senator Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana—"That's what I said on the floor of the Senate the night they passed it."

Clarence Darrow, Chicago attorney who headed the critical NRA Review Board—"The New Deal is gone."

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor—"I am greatly disappointed."

Alvan MacCauley, president of the Automobile Manufacturers Association—"I do not think it will change the attitude of automobile manufacturers toward the business, or their employees, or the theory of minimum wages and maximum hours."

Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia—"Private industry will immediately take on new life and hasten back recovery."

Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America—"The whole decision is a challenge to labor and labor . . . will meet that challenge."

Henry P. Fletcher, Republican National Chairman—"The decision preserves our federal form of government. It knocks the props from under the New Deal."

Joseph Schechter, New York poultry dealer whose conviction was set aside by the ruling—"Our victory clearly indicates that American justice will not permit persecution."

Clinton L. Bardo, president of the National Association of Manufacturers—"It cannot help but have a salutary effect on industry by removing uncertainty caused by the NRA."

Dr. Herbert J. Tily, president of the National Retail Council—"It now behooves merchants to get together . . . even if they have not the support of national legislation."

Emil Rieve, general president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers—"If necessary, a general strike in the entire hosiery industry will be called to preserve the wage and hour structures."

John E. Edgerton, president of the Southern States Industrial Council—"It should stimulate confidence in business . . ."

John Hopkins Hall, Virginia Commissioner of Labor—"I look for chaotic conditions in industry with wage cuts and increased hours among unorganized employees."

James A. Reed, former Democratic Senator from Missouri—"A judicial Declaration of Independence."

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin—"Of course, Congress can attempt to set up the necessary standards."

Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Republican leader—"I imagine it will be a shock to those industries relying on codes."

Senator L. J. Dickinson (R) of Iowa—"The most hopeful thing for business that has happened since the beginning of the Administration."

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts—"It would take an awful lot of writing to make a new law."

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts—"It is clear that the Supreme Court has taken a definite stand against interference by the Federal Government with intrastate business."

Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under Herbert Hoover: "There's no need to cheer and shout 'I told you so.' The decision says everything there is to say."

Richard Whitehead, president of the New Haven Clock Company—"We are fortunate to have had forefathers with the wisdom to set up that tribunal."

Prof. F. R. Fairchild, of the Yale University political economy department—"As a matter of fact, the decision probably will not have great effect in its immediate application, since, as I see it, the NRA has been pretty much dead for some time anyway—most of its provisions restricting trade practices were destined to fall of their own weight. This decision marks a definite return to sanity."

Canada's New Deal Held Endangered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., May 28—The Supreme Court decision on NRA has a depressing effect on the Canadian Government's reform legislation, it is felt here.

Very similar conditions prevail in Canada with Prime Minister R. B. Bennett forcing a New Deal upon the country in the face of opposition from Liberals who contend it is unconstitutional.

The latter are confirmed in the righteousness of their stand and foresee a similar downfall in Mr. Bennett's reform structure when brought before the courts.

Falling prices in the United States as a result of a return to cutthroat competition, it is felt, may have an injurious effect on Canadian trade.

Court's Power Curbed By Bills in Congress

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 28

THERE are nine bills before the House Judiciary Committee to curb by constitutional amendment the power of the Supreme Court to veto congressional acts.

Some call for at least a 7-to-2 vote before a law can be declared unconstitutional—to get away from the famous 5-to-4 decisions. Others would set the ratio at three fourths.

One was offered by Representative Joseph P. Monaghan (D), of Montana, who criticized on the floor yesterday the Supreme Court's power to override congressional action.

Grant of Needed Power Forecast by LaGuardia

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, May 28—Mayor LaGuardia, Fusion head of the New York City Government and for 14 years a leader in progressive legislation as a member of the House of Representatives, said today that in his opinion the United States Supreme Court decision nullifying the National Industrial Recovery Act would "lead to constitutional amendments enlarging the powers of Congress."

Mayor LaGuardia deplored the decision as harmful to industry and comparable to the case which set aside the first Federal income tax law. "I am afraid industry will suffer greatly, particularly in our city," he said. "Sweat-shop conditions, long hours and other evils may again spring up like mushrooms to the detriment of large industry."

Hundreds of Cases Of Code Violations Appear Nullified

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—The Supreme Court's decision invalidating NRA codes is expected to clear some 400 cases from the dockets of lower courts. A recent check disclosed that 358 cases based on alleged code violations were in federal district courts, with 30 in Circuit Courts of Appeals.

High officials said they desired time to study the ruling before taking definite action, but one predicted privately that Attorney General Cummings would issue an order to district attorneys, instructing them to request dismissal of the cases.

"If the codes are thrown out," this official said, "there is nothing else left to do."

The Attorney General is expected to send to each district attorney, along with his order, a copy of the high tribunal's ruling.

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Joseph A. Faurot, pioneer fingerprint expert of America, now chief of the identification division, Commercial Crime Commission — was the man — and we quote here from his notes, covering a few of the hundreds of "cases" he investigated.



Here's one picked up in a Greensboro, N.C. Garage. *15,469 miles—tread shows considerable wear—but that's more than 65% better than previous tires in the same locality.*

Here's one from Georgia—*owner and engineer—spotted outside a pecan nut store. Mileage 10,156—tread in good condition—at least 50% better non-skid mileage.*

Or Birmingham, Mich. *13,342 miles. Plenty of non-skid still on tread. Owner estimates 47% better than tire replaced by "G-3".*

Let's try one from Kansas. *District manager for oil company, Topeka. Not a fast driver. Present mileage 35,000. Signs of wear but still plenty of grip. Better by 50% than former tire.*

Here's a light truck—Oakland, Cal. *Garage owner and a hard driver—heavy on brakes. Tread smooth at 20,264 miles—but that's 100% better than former tires delivered.*

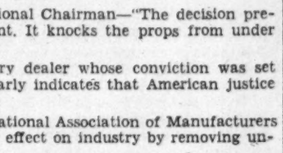


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Norfolk, Va.—Wray Shoe Co., 411 Granby St.
Paterson, N. J.—Malools, 84 Broadway
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chester St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. M. Laird Co., 622 Liberty Ave., Cor. Oliver
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Portland, Me.—Davis & Cartland Co., 510 Congress St.
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Richmond, Va.—The Chandler Co., 325 N. 25th St.
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 295 Atlantic St.
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Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Antheil Co., 135 Academy St.
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Washington, D. C.—Boyce & Lewis, Inc., 439-7th St., N.W.
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Congress With Its Scope Newly Defined Waits Presidential Lead

Emergency Government Ends And New Deal Seeks New Path

(Continued from Page 1)

kills the Wagner labor disputes bill and the 30-hour bill. I think, also, it may have a bearing on TVA and on the holding companies bill. In fact, there is not a single important piece of legislation pending before Congress which does not demand careful study and possible amendment before its passage."

Bankhead Defends Cotton Bill

On the other hand, Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, co-author of the Cotton Restriction Bill, sought to defend the AAA and his own act. He insisted that all such agreements were voluntary except where they involved interstate commerce. He assured cotton farmers that a 12-cent loan on this year's cotton crop, which is now in the ground, would be made in any event.

Ninety per cent of the liquor industry, according to Dr. James M. Doran, administrator of the Distilled Spirits Institute, has assured him of full co-operation with the Government to continue code provisions. Whether this can stand up against a chiseling minority remains in doubt.

Time to Clear the Air

Whether the salient organs of the New Deal are really in ruins, whether when the smoke has cleared away their essentiadl structure may be revealed as still intact, whether a new and sounder fabric can be built or the framework will be all the more solid for the shaking, remain questions impossible of immediate answer.

The probability is, however, that President Roosevelt and his advisers will strive to rescue and to restore a moderate structure buttressed upon specific congressional authorization. They will have to struggle with vast forces of inertia in the Congress, but their chief ally will be the aroused forces of labor.

Labor Is Hard Hit

For it is labor which has lost its newly found prerogatives by the court decision, and labor holds—is already brandishing—the threat of strikes.

Particularly if a wave of buying and an industrial boom sets in, based on immediate price-cutting, the threat of strikes will be rampant, for this is the historical moment that strikes are called.

Thus, organized labor, working on the Congress and on industrial and political opinion, may stand behind the President in an attempt to reguarantee its demand for collective bargaining, its wages and hours concessions, which NRA brought and the Wagner trade disputes bill was to extend.

President Studies Future

President Roosevelt was pursuing today two distinct studies. On the one hand, almost every agency of his Government was scanning from every angle the emergency created by the court decision, to determine what bureaus any what statutes are doomed, what can be rescued.

On the other hand, the President and his political advisers are anxiously scenting the winds of natinwide popular opinion. They want to determine the public reaction, to see whether they have a mandate to press on with rescue of shattered alphabetical agencies, or whether an orderly retreat can be turned to political advantage.

Political analysts here were at first blush declaring that the seemingly staggering blow to the President can be turned to long-range political advantage.

Hardest on Left Wing

The blow was, of course, hardest on the radical left wing—all the way from Long and Coughlin to the La Follettes. If the middle-of-the-road efforts of the Roosevelt Administration, attacked as too conservative by these radicals, are ruled out by the Supreme Court, where does it leave the extremists? And it was these extremists which in late months were declared to be the most serious challenge to the New Deal.

On the other hand, one year before the party conventions and the elections, the Supreme Court seems to have taken away the chief issues of the right wing or Republican opposition. The issues were dictatorship, regimentation, bureaucracy, unconstitutionality, states' rights. The Republicans can hardly say next year, "You are being unconstitutional;" when a twelvemonth before the Supreme Court has thrust the New Deal back into the strict bounds of legality.

Would Make Big Difference

Under these circumstances, G. O. P. arguments may be simply so much ex-postfacto oratory, interesting but out of date for a year. And if next summer business is doing well, the Roosevelt program is once more stabilized, the public can hardly be made to cringe at things outlawed in the dim history of 12 long months before.

But Mr. Roosevelt is weighing all these possibilities in the balance, desperately anxious not to make a false move. While his agencies were pursuing an intensive study of the situation, he was keeping mum.

Stephen T. Early, his press secretary, candidly remarked:

"Until the pieces of the picture are put together we say nothing. The Supreme Court has given us a real problem. There's no use shooting blind."

Court Halts Climb

Now that the nation, like the world, is climbing out of the trough of the depression, the supreme tribunal has ruled that instrumentalities which served to facilitate that climb may not be retained as permanent reforms for practices which were believed to have led to that depression.

Such was the broad meaning of the three important decisions. Each supplemented the other in ending New Deal extensions of executive authority to cope with emergency problems. They reversed a trend—temporarily or not—which is far older than the New Deal, and that is the trend toward growing Washington power in centralized governmental authority.

Private Property Reasserted

Now the inviolability of private property under the Constitution is reasserted, the American system of checks and balances, so puzzling to European students of the Constitution, is restored, and the Federal Government is driven back into Washington behind the barricade of its sharply defined and rigidly limited powers.

The NRA decision is of course the severest blow to New Dealers, partly because it ends the "partnership between business and government" which over a period of two years has undeniably put some millions of men and women to work, introduced some more enlightened trade practices, and ended some of the price-cutting which had made the national economy of 1932 largely a regime of tooth and claw. But the decision is an even more severe blow in the threat it gives to other New Deal grants of authority to the President, in particular to AAA with its control of agricultural production.

Future in Obscurity

But if it is clear that the era of emergency reform is finished, complete obscurity shrouds the future of the Roosevelt Administration and the type of permanent reform which it can evolve. Delegation of authority to the Executive was an essential cornerstone of many enacted or projected laws.

Whether this can be carved away, and the reform then thrust into the traditional bonds of rigid constitutional limitation remains a serious question.

Already, in the rail pension case, the Supreme Court seemed to doom the structure of social security through insurance and pensions which the New Deal had outlined. Methods of control to be set up by the projected transportation act, the banking act, and a dozen other basic plans for "making America over" are now in difficulty.

Political as Well as Judicial

This difficulty is as much political as it is judicial. All the enemies of reform, sincere or partisan, have a rallying ground almost sufficient to block future legislation at this session of Congress. It remains to be seen whether the Roosevelt Administration can re-form its lines and carry any coherent program into a declining Congress with all the political switches set in opposition.

Thus it was that leading Democratic senators, like William H. King of Utah, cried:

"Thank God for the Supreme Court," and Senator Borah said:

"The Constitution has been re-established."

The broadest consequence of the decision is recognized to be on the American system. On the one hand, traditional principles are reasserted as against the extension of executive authority, and by so doing the threat of "dictatorship" is thrown out the window—as long as traditional bonds hold firmly.

Pointed Questions Arise

But the questions arise: Is the need for this kind of control on the American industrial structure at an end? Is the need for reform at an end? If these reforms cannot be attained by constitutional means, will the traditional bonds hold fast?

To the best observers, it seems that stress on the American system has been sufficiently lightened by industrial recovery so that the shock of the Supreme Court decisions and their after effects can be borne. Were this not the case, worry, panic and despair in Washington would be far greater than they are.

To strengthen the traditional bonds, stands the paramount fact that the Supreme Court decisions were by unanimity. Had there been another 5-4 decision, between the "conservatives" and the "liberals," pressure to overthrow the one-man balance of power would have been more than threatening.

Cardozo Strengthens Ruling

When Mr. Justice Cardozo read a concurring opinion, joined by Mr. Justice Stone, which was sharp and denunciatory in tone, they gave the strongest possible backing to the Court's authority. These two "liberals"—one of whom dissented from another new-deal case early this year, the oil case, in which all his colleagues were on the opposite side, are an earnest to the country that the Court's decision is not entirely lacking in principles of social sympathy and social justice as contrasted with rigid legality.

Cloud Over Roosevelt

On the political fortunes of President Roosevelt, the decisions cast a cloud which only events can reveal or dispel. Never before has an American President been given such a direct order to "Halt" by the supreme tribunal. That is not to say that the benefits of NRA will not seem greater in retrospect, that the events of the last two years were not an essential method of coping with an emergency, and that ultimately the President may not emerge with reinforced prestige.

The opposition, in political life and in business, now gets fullest authority to make full steam ahead. Part of the industrial community and the financial world has been clamoring that NRA and its works stood in the way of genuine revival of business. Their opportunity has come. Politically, the Republican Party can make the most of the situation.

Warning to Left Wingers

The left-wing movements, which have been clamorous in recent months, are now face to face with the obstacle of the Court. Whether the Coughlins and the Longs would advocate abolition of the Court, firmly entrenched as it is in the Constitution, or whether they can claim their reforms would pass the test, rests upon their dialectical ingenuity.

But if President Roosevelt is far too radical for the Supreme Court, bolstered by the votes of a great popularly elected Democratic majority and often supported by Republicans in Congress when the controverted legislation was passed, it is hard to see how the left-wing can pretend that its reforms can be accomplished under the Constitution.

It is generally concluded in Washington that if the new-deal machine, the nation's business, and its social structure, ride through the tempests of controversy and the challenging problems produced by these decisions, it will be because a reservoir of strength has been built up during months and years of gradual improvement, and that the days of normality are really back.

Blows Hammering NRA

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Here are some of the highlights of the Supreme Court's decision today declaring NRA unconstitutional:

"We are told that the provisions of the statute authorizing the adoption of codes must be viewed in the light of the grave national crisis with which Congress was confronted."

"Undoubtedly, the conditions to which power is addressed are always to be considered when the exercise of power is challenged. Extraordinary conditions may call for extraordinary remedies. But the argument necessarily stops short of an attempt to justify action which lies outside the sphere of constitutional authority. Extraordinary conditions do not create or enlarge constitutional power."

"The Constitution established a national government with powers deemed to be adequate, as they have proved to be both in war and peace, but these powers of the National Government are limited by the constiutional grants."

"Those who act under these grants are not at liberty to transcend the imposed limits because they believe that more or different power is necessary."

"Section Three of the Recovery Act (that which empowers the Government to regulate business by codes) is without precedent. It supplies no standard for any trade, industry or activity. It does not undertake to prescribe rules of conduct to be applied to particular states of fact determined by appropriate administrative procedure."

"In view of the scope of that broad declaration and of the nature of the few restrictions that imposed, the discretion of the President in approving or prescribing codes, and thus enacting laws for the government of trade and industry throughout the country, is virtually unfettered."

"We think that the code making authority thus conferred is an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power."

"Decisions which deal with a stream of interstate commerce—where goods come to rest within a state temporarily and are later to go forward in interstate commerce—and with the regulations of transactions involved in that practical continuity of movement, are not applicable here."

"In determining how far the Federal Government may go in controlling intrastate transactions upon the ground that they 'affect' interstate commerce, there is a necessity and well-established distinction between direct and indirect effects. The precise line can be drawn only as individual cases arise, but the distinction is clear in principle."

"The distinction between direct and indirect effects of intrastate transactions upon interstate commerce must be recognized as a fundamental one, essential to the maintenance of our constitutional system. Otherwise, as we have said, there would be virtually no limit to the federal power and for all practical purposes we should have a completely centralized Government."

"The persons employed in slaughtering and selling in local trade are not employed in interstate commerce. Their hours and wages have no direct relation to interstate commerce. . . ."

"If the Federal Government may determine the wages and hours of employees in the internal commerce of a state, because of their relation to cost and prices, and their indirect effect upon interstate commerce, it would seem that a similar control might be exerted over other elements of cost, also affecting prices, such as the number of employees, rents, advertising, methods of doing business, etc."

"All the processes of production and distribution that enter into cost could likewise be controlled if the cost of doing an intrastate business is in itself the permitted object of federal control, the extent of the regulation of cost would be a question of discretion and not of power. . . ."

"It is not the province of the court to consider the economic advantages or disadvantages of a centralized system (of government). It is sufficient to say that the Federal Constitution does not provide for it. . . ."

"We are of the opinion that the attempt through the provisions of the code to fix the hours and wages of employees of defendants in their intrastate business was not a valid exercise of federal power."

"On both the grounds we have discussed, the attempted delegation of legislative power, and the attempted regulation of intrastate transactions which affect interstate commerce only directly, we hold the code provisions here in question to be invalid and that the judgment of conviction must be reversed."

Decision Sinks Federal Control Of Liquor Traffic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Federal control over the legal liquor traffic was abandoned today as the legality of the entire cluster of New Deal agencies dependent on NRA was thrown into doubt by the Supreme Court decision outlawing NRA codes.

While some, such as the Commodity Credit Corporation, may continue to function because they are based solely on Section 2 of the NIRA, permitting the President to set up independent agencies to effectuate the policies of the act, the Federal Alcohol Control Administration and any others which depend entirely on codes for their operation are definitely out.

While these other minor agencies are each in their own field important features of the New Deal, no one has anything like the importance of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration which was the first to concede its own destruction. Joseph H. Choate, administrator, immediately summoned a mass meeting of his employees and informed them that the activities of the FACA must cease as a result of the Supreme Court decision.

Remove Restraints

The immediate effect is to remove all federal restraints from the powerful $2,000,000,000 liquor business with the exception of the Treasury's "bottle regulations" and revenue stamp laws. Into the discard go FACA's regulations governing liquor advertising, labelling, standards of fill, standards of identity and all six liquor codes with the inhibitions which they contain on many of the worst practices current in the liquor business in pre-prohibition days.

The Administration has attached great importance to the work of the alcohol control administration and every effort will be made to find some device for continuing its work. But the prospects are poor. It derives its authority from the NRA and exerts its control through six NRA codes—distillers, rectifiers, importers, vintners, wholesalers, brewers. Mr. Choate immediately conceded that the decision wiped the codes out of existence and that without codes it would be impossible for the FACA to continue to exert its influence.

Only One Voluntary

It is significant that only one of the six codes—that of the brewers—was a voluntary code. The other five were all imposed against the protests of the trades represented. Hence little hope is entertained that the liquor industry as a whole will consent voluntarily to a continuation of regulation.

One of the last official acts of the FACA, it is recalled today, was to protest vehemently to Park and Tilford Distillers, Inc., against advertising entitled "an open letter to the women of America . . . on whisky," which had for its obvious purpose increased whisky drinking by women.

The distillers code under which Park and Tilford was operating last week required submission of such advertising to the code authority for approval. This advertisement was not submitted, according to Mr. Choate. With abandonment of the code even such limited control over liquor advertising disappears.

New Deal Has Busy Year in High Court

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 28

HERE is the way the New Deal has fared this year in the Supreme Court:

Won (By 5-4 Vote)—The Gold Clause cases. In one case the Court held that, although the Government had no right to abrogate the clause on its own bonds, the holders had failed to show damages.

Lost (By 8-1 Vote)—The decision holding that NRA's Section 9c, giving to the President authority to prevent shipments of illegally produced oil, was an improper delegation of legislative authority.

Lost (By 5-4 Vote)—The Rail Pension case. (This was not an Administration measure, but it embodied New Deal principles.)

Lost (Unanimous)—Schechter case, involving the NRA, Frazier-Lemke Mortgage Moratorium, case of Humphrey Removal Case.

HOLC Encounters Fresh Resistance Among Mortgagees

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Preparing to meet a fresh deluge of appeals from debt-burdened homeowners, officials of the Home Owners Loan Corporation disclosed today that marked resistance to their efforts to extend aid has developed recently among mortgageholders.

They looked for President Roosevelt to sign, before nightfall, legislation giving the corporation an additional $1,750,000,000. Immediately after he signed the bill it was planned to resume taking of applications for assistance from the homeowners. Applications were halted last November when they mounted far above available finances.

Many of the applications which have been on file since November are proving unacceptable, officials said privately, and lenders heartened by improving real estate values are refusing to accept home-loan bonds or to reduce the face value of the distressed mortgages they hold.

Four Mexicans Jailed For Extortion Attempt

NOGALES, Ariz., May 28 (AP)—Trapped in a desert rendezvous, four Mexicans were jailed here today for attempting to extort $5000 from Gen. Roberto Cruz, former Chief of Police of Mexico, D. F.

Frank Yslas Jr., 22, and Gilbert Yslas, 11, were arrested when one of them picked up a package supposedly containing the ransom money. A short time later Frank Yslas Sr., 54, and Alfredo Yslas, 14, were arrested at the elder Yslas' ranch home where officers allegedly found paper similar to that on which the extortion notes were written. The boys said their uncle had told them to get the package.

AAA Attacked in Kansas In Spite of Referendum

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28 (AP)—Undaunted by results of a referendum showing farmers overwhelmingly in favor of continued Government crop control, Dan D. Casement of Manhattan, Kan., implacable foe of "New Deal" farm policies, loosed a new attack last night on Secretary Wallace and the AAA, charging that "the AAA as an agency is fast undermining a form of government which served us well." In Mr. Casement's own state, returns from last week's referendum on the wheat control program show producers about seven to one for continuance.

Mr. Casement is expected to lead a fight against the AAA at the midwestern Republican Conference in Springfield, Ill., next month. The country's stability, he said, "can be gained only by reliance on a free and uncontrolled agriculture."

Toronto Port Collections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Collections at the Port of Toronto for the fiscal year ending March 31 totaled $46,197,667, an increase of $4,673,986 over the revenue for the preceding fiscal year. Steady gains were registered every month in the past fiscal year, with the exception of small losses in September and March, months ending on a Sunday. The total revenue for March was $3,730,700.

Their delicious flavour —is sealed in a sugared cone . .



Pantry Tray (six flavours) 4½d
Single Packet 6d

None of the flavour can evaporate—no trace of the real-fruit taste be lost. Pour hot water on to cone and crystals—they instantly dissolve together, setting firm, clear and sparkling. 'Lushus' Creams too, are as simply made, with pure cold milk. Try Wild Cherry or Lime today.

Lushus JELLY DESSERT

'The Secret's in the Flavour Cone'

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MASCOT 609 S. M. Fancy Court Shoe with Suède collar in Brown Glacé Calf. Also in Black, White, Cocoanut or Blue Glacé Calf 16/9

Court shoes look best with smart frocks—Mascot Court Shoes are built for chic and comfort, too. Built to fit snugly round your heels—while your toes have plenty of freedom. No holes rubbed in your stockings—no twisted ankles when you walk in a hurry. Try on this charming model at your favourite shoe shop.

Attractive new booklet—"Shoe News," and the name of your nearest agent free on request from: Norvic Shoe Co., Norwich.

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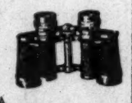
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BROWN, MUFF'S OF BRADFORD

Administration Admits NRA Code Structure Is Wrecked

(Continued from Page 1)

the streets without income or prospect of immediate employment.

Unless some method can be found for continuing in some form the organizations, not only of NRA, but also of FACA and the other dependent agencies, it is anticipated that June 16 will witness the end of jobs for more than 7000 individuals here in Washington alone while every city in the country will have some individuals who will automatically be cut off the Federal pay roll.

In addition to those who will lose government positions are another four to five thousand employed by code authorities who have probably already lost their jobs without even the three weeks of grace available to those on the Federal pay rolls.

$41,000,000 a Year

There are 557 codes and 201 supplements each having a code authority employing from one to more than 100 persons. While the total number employed is not known, NRA figures indicate that private industry's budget for code administration is approximately $41,000,000 a year. Preliminary indications from the field are that this code structure has already collapsed, payments have been stopped and salaries canceled.

There is no concealing of the bare fact that the great experiment in a "government partnership" with business and industry has been brought to a halt by the most powerful court in the world—the Supreme Court of the United States.

The only forward step which could be devised by a prolonged White House conference yesterday was an expression of hope that "all employers heretofore operating under approved codes and all their employees will co-operate in maintaining those standards of fair competition in commercial and labor relations which have been written into the codes.

Leaders in a Quandary

Beyond that, the combined ingenuity of the President, Mr. Richberg, Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, and Stanley Reed, Solicitor General, could not go. The statement for the conference issued by Mr. Richberg stated that the question now is one of "maintaining the gains which have been made in the last two years and retaining the values which have been created under the National Recovery Administration."

He added that "that question must now be decided by the Administration and the Congress and the people of the United States within a very short time."

But there was admittedly no idea whatsoever as to how or what could be done beyond the resort to public opinion. A rewriting of the NRA is widely conceded to be out of the question.

No Loophole Left

Whereas this device was left to the Administration when the Court outlawed the petroleum code because merely improper delegation of authority was averted, no such loophole is left by the Schechter decision. The Court threw out the poultry code on the following grounds:

1. Improper and unconstitutional delegation of authority to the executive by the Congress;
2. Unconstitutional invasion of the field of intrastate commerce reserved to the several states.

Had the decision been based only on the first of these two points, Congress might easily have redrafted an act which would have preserved the code structure.

Closes Gate of Refuge

But by going beyond that point and holding that the code invades the province of intrastate commerce, the court is believed to have put a barrier in the path of any new NRA which can not be circumvented—certainly by any means now apparent other than amendment of the Constitution.

If Congress does not have the constitutional right to regulate anything beyond the actual "flow" of commerce between the states and those operations having a "direct" bearing on that flow of commerce, then codes could be provided only for such industries and operations as railroads, shipping, aviation and similar obviously interstate operations.

No Uncertain Position

The decision takes such a position in no uncertain manner. It holds that there is a dividing line between the jurisdiction of state and Federal Government; that the federal power stops with factors which "directly" affect interstate commerce and that the Federal Government cannot exercise any authority over commercial operations which only "indirectly" affect such commerce.

Mr. Richberg has persistently attempted to establish a different conception of federal powers under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution maintaining that such federal power could cover all operations "substantially affecting" interstate commerce. Under such a definition he felt the court would accept the NRA codes. But by adhering to the formula "directly affecting," the court establishes a limit to the federal powers far narrower than that assumed by the codes.

Accepted Obvious Implication

Actually the decision outlawed only the poultry code. NRA could, if it chose, have insisted on fighting for each separate code through the courts. It accepted the obvious implication, however, that the entire code structure is subject to the same objections which apply to the poultry code.

While it is of course hoped that the appeal to public opinion will support existing wage rates and hours of labor, it is conceded that there is no legal federal barrier left to immediate wage cutting, hour increase, re-employment of child labor, sweatshop conditions or any of the other recognized abuses which NRA was intended to remedy.

Nothing but the force of public opinion and the voluntary good will of employers stands in the way of price and wage cutting beginning immediately.

Into Two Questions

The decision, delivered by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes, divides the case into two questions: (1) The delegation of authority and (2) The applicability of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution.

On the first point the Court declared that "Congress cannot delegate legislative power to the President to exercise an unfettered discretion to make whatever laws he thinks may be advisable for the rehabilitation and expansion of trade or industry." Summing up, it dismisses Section 3, the code making section of the act, as follows:

"Section 3 of the Recovery Act is without precedent. It supplies no standards for any trade, industry or activity. It does not undertake to prescribe rules of conduct to be applied to particular states of fact determined appropriate administrative procedure.

Undue Legislative Power

"Instead of prescribing rules of conduct, it authorizes the making of codes to prescribe them. For that legislative undertaking, Section 3 sets up no standards, aside from the statement of the general aims of rehabilitation, correction and expansion described in Section 1.

"In view of the scope of that broad declaration, and of the nature of the few restrictions that are imposed, the discretion of the President in approving or prescribing codes, and thus enacting laws for the government of trade and industry throughout the country, is virtually unfettered.

"We think that the code-making authority thus conferred is an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power."

Would Give Too Much Power

Turning then to the question of applicability of the interstate commerce clause, the court accepted in its entirety the objection of the NRA opposition that to concede to the Federal Government the power to regulate commerce "substantially affecting" the interstate flow of goods would be tantamount to conceding complete power to regulate every commercial, business or manufacturing operation in the country.

"If the commerce clause were construed to reach all enterprises and transactions which could be said to have an indirect effect upon interstate commerce," it held, "the federal authority would embrace practically all the activities of the people and the authority of the state over its domestic concerns would exist only by suffrance of the Federal Government." "Indeed," it continued, "on such a theory even the development of the state's commercial facilities would be subject to federal control."

The "emergency" argument long stressed by the Roosevelt Administration as justification for some of its more extreme acts is disposed of in the following terse comment:

"It is not the province of the Court to consider the economic advantages or disadvantages of such a centralized system. It is sufficient to say that the Federal Constitution does not provide for it. . . . It is enough to say that the recuperative efforts of the Federal Government must be made in a manner consistent with the authority granted by the Constitution."

Mr. Hughes concluded his handling of the "interstate commerce" question as follows:

Hughes on Interstate Trade

"Our growth and development have called for wide use of the commerce power of the Federal Government in its control over the expanded activities of interstate commerce, and in protecting that commerce from burdens, interferences, and conspiracies to restrain and monopolize it. But the authority of the Federal Government may not be pushed to such an extreme as to destroy the distinction, which the commerce clause itself establishes, between commerce 'among the several states' and the internal concerns of a state."

After examining these unqualified declarations, administration experts inclined to the conclusion that what could be saved of NRA by a rewriting of the law would probably be too negligible to justify the effort. By restricting codes to industries "directly effecting" interstate commerce only a bare residue of the vast complex code structure now in existence could be saved. This may be done, but whether or not is relatively unimportant considering the collapse of the bulk of the structure.

The only method immediately available of salvaging the bulk of the codes and their wage and hour provisions is conceded to be a recourse to the same device employed in the beginning to establish them under the Blue Eagle—the force of public opinion. Something might be accomplished by such a method, but whether the country could be worked up again to the pitch of patriotic emotion which gave the Blue Eagle its original starting point is open to serious doubt, so serious in fact that little real hope is being wasted in this direction.

From the practical point of view, the only real method for reviving NRA and the experiment it implies in a regulated and planned national economy lies through amendment of the Constitution.

An Impetus to Revision

The decision, threatening as it does many and significant other phases of the New Deal as well as NRA, provides a powerful impetus for revision. The subject is in the background of official discussions. What comes of it is believed to depend largely on the public reaction to the scrapping of NRA.

Should a strong revulsion set in against the new freedom, the Administration would undoubtedly give very earnest thought to the possibility of instituting extensive constitutional changes, should the country, however, discover that it can get along well enough without NRA codes President Roosevelt's conception of a "partnership" between Government and industry would more than likely be permitted to seek its place in the pages of history.

Floats on the Dew



The New French 'Waterplane'

This Air-Propeller Boat, Exhibited at the Paris Boat Show, Reckons Its Draft in Inches Rather Than Feet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—One of the most interesting displays at the recent nautical show here was the flat-bottom; air propeller-driven passenger launch. The engine and propeller are mounted in the stern. Directly forward is the control seat, and still further forward are an open and enclosed cockpit for passengers. The boat draws less water than the conventional submerged-propeller craft. It is especially adaptable to navigating the shallow waterways of the French colonies.

Maple Sugar Grading Said to Raise Output

ALBANY, N. Y., May 28 (AP)—Maple sugar producers in New York State tell of having doubled their output of maple sirup and sugar this year by grading in accordance with the State's new official standards, and by using attractive containers for the retail trade.

The Maple Producers Co-operative Association, with headquarters at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, made an informal report to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets yesterday, noting its success. The report, the Agricultural Department announces, bears out the department's contention that "grading, better packing, and honest, high class New York products will win buyers' confidence."

Illinois Anxious About Future Of Its Recovery Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 28 — Illinois turned today, as did many other states, to look anxiously—or expectantly, as the case may be—at its own NRA. Will this state law expire along with the National Recovery Act? The general feeling here is that it will, or that it at least will prove inoperative to a degree necessitating its elimination.

Attorney General Otto Kerner pointed out that the state cannot continue to enforce its act against firms doing business solely within the state while those concerns engaged in interstate commerce are free from such restraints. Mr. Kerner refrained from passing legal judgment but insisted that it would not be "fair" to push the state NRA under the circumstances.

The law was put through the Legislature as a Democratic measure and was labeled by its opponents "The Tyranny Law."

Midwest Generally Approves

Meanwhile, Chicago and the Midwest business generally expressed satisfaction with the Supreme Court decision, which came almost simultaneously with a Seventh Federal Reserve District report noting that the April volume of business in the district was the largest since September, 1930, and payrolls the highest since May, 1931.

Silas H. Strawn, former head of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and who Secretary of the Interior Ickes in Birmingham, Ala., just charged with having inspired criticism of the Administration by the national trade group, said he thought the ruling "the best thing that has happened since the Administration took hold."

Philip D. Block, president of the Inland Steel Company, although he admitted that the fair competition code as applied to the steel industry had some advantages, said he didn't feel that elimination of the code would hold up a natural growth of the industry. It attained its world standing without codes, he noted.

Labor Is Disappointed

Meanwhile members of the Illinois Manufacturers Association are remembering that at the time of the adoption of the NRA the association advised its members that in so far as it undertook to regulate local or intrastate business the law eventually would be held unconstitutional.

Organized labor in Illinois is as "disappointed" as is William Green, A. F. of L. head, but hope is expressed.

Many manufacturers and businessmen remain uncertain in their attitude as to the ultimate effect of the decision, for scattered throughout a generally hostile business front are concerns and individuals who have found the Recovery Act decidedly hopeful.

Federal Fingerprints Reach 5,000,000 Count

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation today tucked fingerprint card No. 5,000,000 away in its enormous files. Director J. Edgar Hoover said the card was received from police at Miami, Fla., after they arrested W. R. Churchill, identified here as a fugitive from the North Carolina State Prison at Raleigh.

The fingerprint files, which occupy two upper floors in the Justice Building, started with 800,000 records July 1, 1934. Police departments in every city and state in the United States and in many foreign countries are asked to send fingerprints of criminals. Desired information is relayed by telegraph and telephone, without cost, to co-operating agencies.

Stage Medalist



Eva Le Gallienne

As She Appeared in Title Role of "L'Aiglon"

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—To the many honors bestowed upon Eva Le Gallienne for her work as actress, founder and director of the Civic Repertory Theater, has been added the Town Hall Club's medal for 1934.

The award is made annually to the member regarded as having made "the most conspicuous contribution to the enlargement and enrichment of life." The medal will be presented to Miss Le Gallienne at a dinner to be given by the club in her honor next fall.

Bonus Strategists Now Plan 'Riders' on New NRA Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Bonus advocates in Congress today considered taking advantage of the Supreme Court's decision on the NRA by attaching some sort of provision for payment of service certificates to the new bills which President Roosevelt must send to Congress to fortify new-deal agencies.

Members of the bonus forces on Capitol Hill met today and determined to fight for a bonus bill "of any kind." This meant that they would be willing, if it appears feasible, to switch from the Patman "greenback" bill to the Vinson bill which would leave the plans of raising the money to the Treasury. Whether a veto could be sustained on the Vinson bill is an open question.

Seize Opportunity

President Roosevelt has already said that he would veto even the social security bill if Congress allowed it to be a vehicle for payment of the bonus. Some legislation extending or modifying the NRA or reinstating other new-deal agencies that will expire on June 16 unless provision is made for their extension will have to be sent to Congress by the President within the next few weeks. The bonus leaders jumped at their chance today to take advantage of this situation.

Following a meeting of Senate and House members who led the campaign for passage of the Patman bill, Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma announced that the group would "do its utmost" to pay the soldiers their adjusted service certificates, letting inflation "go by the board" if necessary.

Patman Bill Out

The Patman followers indicated that they would be unwilling to accept any such compromise as that contained in the Harrison bill, which reduces the amount to be paid to the soldiers. Both the Patman and Vinson bills would pay the same total, $2,200,000,000. The American Legion originally sponsored the Vinson bill, but later threw its support behind the Patman bill for which inflation groups were working.

The decision today definitely scraps the Patman bill unless a Senate poll indicates that it has more real chance to overcome a presidential veto than does the Vinson bill.

Canadian Agents Keep Watch Over Migratory Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

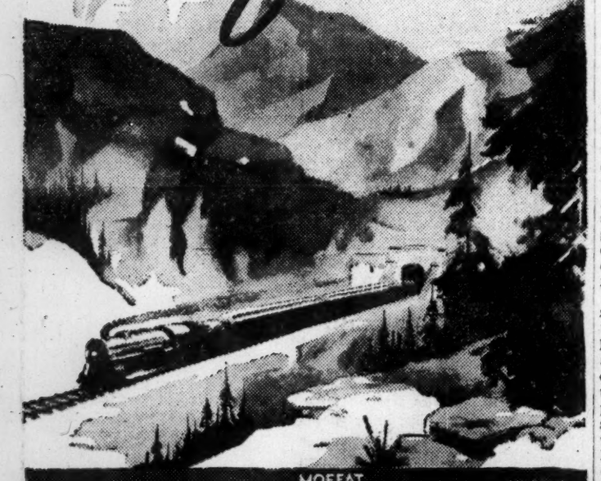
MONTREAL, May 28—On the north shore of the lower St. Lawrence River two men maintain a lonely vigil, one is a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, detailed to assist in the observation work of Harrison F. Lewis, chief federal migratory bird officer for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Upon these men is placed the responsibility for the welfare of over 100,000 migratory birds which annually visit this section of the St. Lawrence River to hatch and rear their young.

In 1915, the Government set aside 13 great sanctuaries along the lower reaches of the St. Lawrence. The success of the experiment is evident. The birds come from their wintering place in the South and establish their nests in peace. Their number began slowly at first, to increase. In 1925, the Dominion Government with the co-operation of the Quebec Government, established 10 more preserves. These extend from Birch Islands, 400 miles east of Quebec, to the Straits of Belle Isle. Each year patrols from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police tour these vast rookeries on both sides of the St. Lawrence. The loneliest vigil is that maintained by the bird patrol on the north shore.

The patrol guards thousands of mating birds along hundreds of miles of rocky shore. Reports of their observations are sent to Montreal and Ottawa. Thus it is possible to tell if the Government's policy of bird protection is obtaining results. So far the experiment has met with success.

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Straight through the mountain world by means of the 6-mile Moffat Tunnel, drilled 5,000 feet under formidable James Peak. Both sides of the Continental Divide a veritable wonderland of scenic grandeur, almost breath-taking in power and rugged beauty. Look up and marvel at the profusion of the peaks of Colorado's Rockies—look far down at verdant valleys and deep-cut, colorful canyons. Thrill at the restless rushing waters of the Colorado River.

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When you travel to California on a luxurious ARISTOCRAT Pullman it's vacation time all the way. This superb train is *completely air-conditioned this summer* for your added comfort. No extra fare—no change of cars.

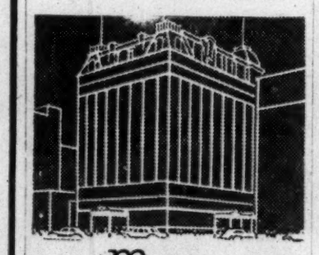
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Ar. Colo. Springs	10:05 AM Mon.	Ar. Moffat Tunnel	5:30 PM Mon.
Ar. Royal Gorge	12:45 PM Mon.	Ar. Glenwood	9:46 PM Mon.
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Ar. San Francisco	8:50 AM Wed.	Ar. San Francisco	8:50 AM Wed.

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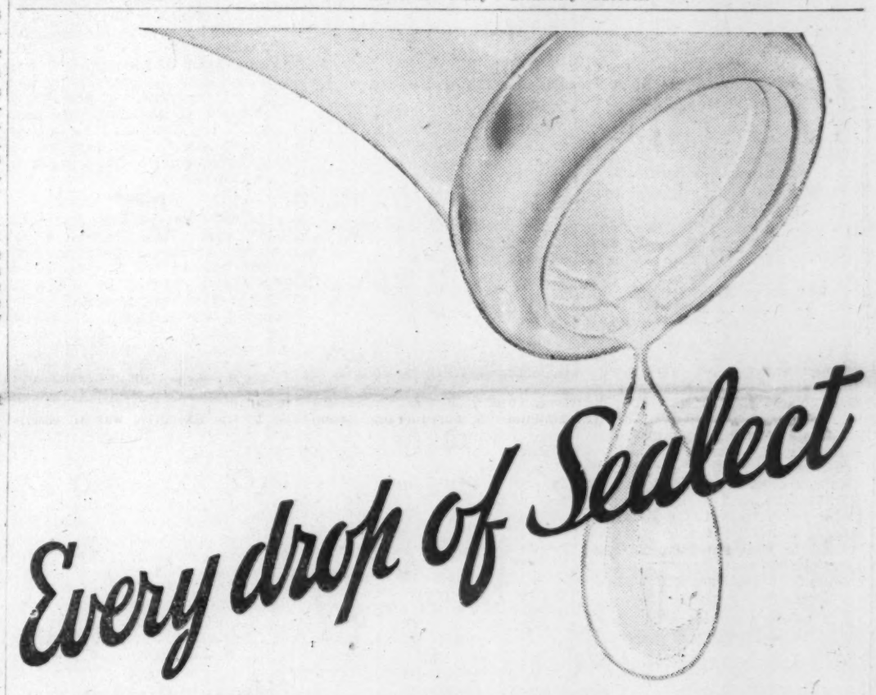
Prudence at a Picnic

• Whether it's camping, or an automobile trip, a hike, or one of those grand midnight picnics at home when everyone is "starved", one hot dish is needed . . . and the perfect answer is Prudence Corned Beef Hash, deliciously hearty, home-quality food, and ready in four minutes. In 4-portion and 2-portion tins.

• If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10¢ for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company. Boston, Massachusetts.



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Boston Day—Works, NRA, Economics, Liquor—

(Continued from Page 1)

by the President which would give Congress the power to legislate in business fields.

Second point of friction was labor's unwillingness to wait for "committee and commission study" of the problem. Labor wants some decision made immediately. Industry wants an immediate decision as well, but the difference appears over the definition of the word "immediate." This second point of friction was not considered serious by either labor or industry.

Immediate results in New England under the United States Supreme Court's decisions of yesterday: Suspension of all NRA activities; temporary vacation for NRA employees; expected back on the job June 17, following an expected reorganization of NRA; salaries will continue.

[*Detailed reports of reactions to the Supreme Court NRA decisions will be found on pages 4, 5 and 10.*]

Economics—Compulsory School Course Is Urged

Traditional three "R"s of schooldom would be expanded to include an "E" if many state educational leaders have their way. Today before a joint legislative committee on education they urged laws making economics a compulsory study in the State's junior and senior high schools.

Labor, represented by Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, advised passage of the bill. "If the nation," he said, "had been aware of many fundamental propositions of economics the depression might have been avoided."

"Not theories, but good, practical economics of the sort that we need in everyday life, that is the type of course we want," declared Dr. Payson Smith, state commissioner of education, in recommending a favorable committee report.

The compulsory economics course in Massachusetts schools was included among the suggestions advanced in Governor Curley's platform.

No objectors appeared at today's hearing. The committee recommended its passage, but only in senior high schools. Junior highs were eliminated from the measure.

Liquor—State Control Unaffected by Decision

Phones buzzed in many parts of Boston today as anxious businessmen and citizens speculated on how the Supreme Court decision would affect them. Not silent was the instrument on John P. Buckley's desk. He is a member of the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission.

"No, liquor interests won't run wild in Massachusetts," he assured. "Yes, I know the federal control is ended, but the State's authority isn't. We still have plenty of laws to regulate liquor."

His reassurances were directed to those who feared end of the six NRA liquor codes might increase bootlegging, erroneous advertising, misleading labeling, and start a price war. But all these eventualities are covered by state statutes, Mr. Buckley said.

He pointed out that federal authorities will necessarily be compelled to continue their vigilance over alcohol manufacture and shipments for tax-collecting reasons.

School—English High Only Open This Summer

Boston students who planned attending summer school this year learned today they will have to study during the warm season by themselves. Only one school will open (English High), and it will admit only those who either need credits to graduate from grade school, or to complete their high school course and gain a diploma.

All other students needing review work will be admitted in the fall to the next highest grade and be given four months' probation in which to demonstrate their ability to stay with their class.

Decision to operate only one summer school was necessitated by curtailed appropriations.

Mayor—That Limited Tax Rate Is Bothersome

Puzzled, chagrined, was Boston's Mayor Mansfield today. Between the State Legislature and a recalcitrant City Council, he was in a tight squeeze.

Breaking precedent in a quite high-handed manner, the Legislature has passed a bill limiting the Boston tax rate to $37.20. The Mayor's budget calls for expenditures necessitating a tax rate of $42.50 but the Legislature expected the city to borrow the $9,000,000 needed to cover the difference between income and expenditures.

Yesterday the City Council flatly refused to approve the loan. This leaves the Mayor in what he today characterized as a "mess."

Unless the City Council relents and approves a loan, he will be forced to cut city expenditures to services that can be carried on under the $37.20 limit. Since five months of the year have passed, he must compress the economies within the remaining seven months. Wholesale furloughing of city employees and wage cuts of at least one-third for those remaining on the pay roll were predicted by him today.

Textile—Loom Clocks Bill Gets Favorable Report

Textile labor registered a long-sought major victory today when the joint legislative committee on labor and industry favorably reported the bill requiring mill owners to install tick-clocks on their looms. Previous legislative committees for several years have turned the proposal down.

Weavers are paid on the piecework system, and they have long complained that present measuring methods operate to their disadvantage. Installation of the automatic clocks, they maintained, would guarantee them accurate, full measure.

Mill owners objected to expense of buying the costly clocks, but the new bill would give them four years in which to consummate purchase.

Stocks—Drive Against Swindlers Continues

Unrelenting drives of the state and federal governments against Boston swindling investment concerns continued today. On the State front, probe of brokers, salesmen, and, indirectly, the securities division of the State Public Utilities Department, continued.

Federal forces admitted they are delving into affairs of four Boston brokerage houses. Public hearings were today predicted by officials of the Federal Securities Exchange Commission here. These are expected to uncover more hidden facts lurking beneath the present unsavory conditions.

Also contributing to pressure on illegitimate stock dealers was a Federal grand jury investigation proceeding today into the affairs of the Polymet Manufacturing Company. Investors are said to have lost about $2,000,000 in this concern.

Losses to Massachusetts investors each year in unsound securities are believed to run nearly $50,000,000.

Curley—He's Paying for A 'Brain Trust' Luncheon

Governor Curley's "brain trust" will gather for its last meeting until September around a table at the Parker House next Tuesday—but not at the State's expense.

"The members will be my guests," the Governor smiled today when he announced the Parker House luncheon.

The emphasis of this announcement fell on the word "guests" as the Governor had discontinued his Parker House "brain trust" luncheons" at $2 a head when Representative Philip J. Bowker attacked the luncheons as another evidence of "Curley spending."

The luncheon meeting will deal with "state economic problems" the Governor said. Just what or which problems he planned to discuss he would not say.

"It will be a good luncheon though," he laughed. "You can depend on that—if I'm paying for it."

Slots—Curley Tax Bill Meets Opposition

"Throw it out the window!"

Thus spoke Representative Christian A. Herter today before the joint Ways and Means Committee—of which he is a member—in reference to a slot machine bill sent to both houses recently by Governor Curley.

The Curley bill, accompanied by a special message to the Great and General Court, was read in the gloomy House Chamber not long ago by the Governor's chief secretary, former Radio Annauncer Richard D. Grant.

Purpose of the message and bill: "To provide increased revenue for the maintenance of the State Bureau of Standards and to charge a slight fee for the privilege of operating the slot and vending machines in the State of Massachusetts."

Representative Herter and a score of opposition witnesses scored the message and the bill. A discrepency was pointed out by tall Mr. Herter when he showed that where the message asked for a "fee" not a "tax" on the venders the bill provided for a tax.

He advised it be thrown out on a technicality and on the grounds that the Bureau of Standards was already self-supporting. Stoughton Bell, counsel for a committee of manufacturers and distributors of "coin operated machines," was chief opposition leader.

Tunnel—House Turns Down Land Inquiry Bill

Unimpressed was the Massachusetts House of Representatives with recent cries of "graft" in connection with East Boston tunnel land takings. Despite urgent pleading for a legislative probe on the part of Speaker Leverett Saltonstall, the House yesterday thundered out a 135 to 81 "No!"

This emphatic vote was taken today to mean an end to probing of the much publicized land purchases. Not only has it been charged that too much was paid for certain parcels of property, but it has also been alleged that part of the profits on such transactions, amounting to $19,765, were traced to Boston Elevated bonds. These bonds, in turn, were found to have come to rest in offices of E. L. Dolan & Co. at a time when Mr. Dolan was treasurer of the City of Boston. When sold, according to Speaker Saltonstall, proceeds went to the Dolan company, and coupons from the bonds were deposited to the credit of the firm.

It was also charged by the Speaker that in other bond transactions consummated while Mr. Dolan was treasurer, excess profits were made on sales to the city through securities in which Mr. Dolan had substantial interest. This information was submitted to Attorney General Paul A. Dever. He refused to act on it.

The legislative investigation was then proposed. It was turned down, as several objectors pointed out, because they felt the House was not an inquisitorial body; others felt it was a political move against Governor Curley, who as Mayor of Boston appointed Mr. Dolan treasurer.

Deer Island—Guards Hear Conditions Must Improve

On the carpet today went 75 guards of Boston's Deer Island house of correction. Scoring laxness, inefficiency, were Maj. George F. A. Mulcahy, master of Deer Island, and John J. Douglass, commissioner of penal institutions. Behind them was Mayor Mansfield, present in person to back up orders that conditions must improve.

Idleness, alcohol and narcotics have reversed the purposes of the institution, the Mayor said, but will not be allowed to continue. Already six guards have been discharged. Others are on final notice.

Because most of the inmates were sentenced for minor offenses and were not considered criminals, an air almost of comaraderie existed between officers, guards and prisoners, the Mayor revealed. He plans to arrange something constructive for the inmates to do, and hopes to establish a library for them soon.

A month ago a dope ring was broken up on the Island. Just recently drunkenness among some of the guards came to official notice.

Herty Adds Rayon To Paper as Fiber Product of Pine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga. May 27—Dr. Charles H. Herty, chemist, exhibited at the convention of the Georgia Forestry Association here a piece of pine-pulp paper, which he declared not only equals paper in present use but actually surpasses it in quality. He pointed out that other sections were forging ahead in paper industry because they have enlisted capital.

An exhibit of Dr. Herty's experiments included in its support rayon, newsprint, glossy print for rotogravure and others—all products of the Georgia pine.

In Schools

A plea for teaching forestry in the public schools was expressed by Miss Emily Woodward of Vienna. Problems relating to forestry, tree preservation, prevention of forest fires and intercropping of pine trees and corn were discussed by speakers in the two days that the foresters of the State met. Resolutions voiced displeasure with the advice given in the Market Bulletin, by the State Commissioner of Agriculture, Tom Linder, concerning the burning of forests, and asserted vigorous opposition to the proposal to "burn the woods every two years." Several speakers dwelt on the subject of the proposed woods burning, pointing out the folly and dangers of such procedure.

A resolution indorsed the establishment of a route over the trail that DeSoto traveled through Georgia; another opposed removing the forestry bureau from the Department of Agriculture and placing it in a proposed conservation department.

Tablet

A bronze tablet in appreciation of the forestry services of Bonnell Stone, mayor of Oxford, Ga., will be placed in Vogel State Park in Blue Ridge Mountains of North Georgia. Judge Ogden Persons, of Forsyth; J. M. Mallory of Savannah, E. M. Lufburrow of Atlanta and Mrs. M. E. Judd of Dalton were appointed to direct the placing of the tablet.

Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation works, told what the Civilian Conservation Corps is doing for forestry, and he defended the government ownership of cut-over, abandoned land. Mr. Fechner said that there would be no Georgia School of Forestry if it were not for the state and government forestry work. A. G. T. Moore, manager of the Southern Pine Association of New Orleans criticized the buying of private forest lands by the Government.

Speakers

Others who addressed the convention were: Hon. Herbert Smart, Mayor of Macon, who welcomed the visitors; Dean Paul Chapman, State College of Agriculture at Athens, Loy E. Rast, director of soil erosion control, Athens; Marion Renfroe of Quitman, Ga.; Mrs. T. H. McHatton, president of the Garden Clubs of Georgia, who promised the cooperation of the women of the State in forest preservation; G. D. Marckworth, head of the division of forestry at the State College of Agriculture; B. M. Lufburrow, state forester, who spoke on Georgia's Forest Fire Problem; Charles F. Evans, assistant regional forester in the United States Forest Service, Atlanta, and W. A. Lundy, county agricultural agent at Cordele. Presiding at the several sessions were: Thomas Hamilton of Augusta, Dr. Herty, and Herbert L. Kayton, of Savannah. T. G. Woolford of Atlanta was re-elected president.

The convention will meet next year at Columbus, Ga.

Handcraftsmanship Being Replaced By Machine-Made Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The passing of handcraftsmanship in this machine age was deplored by Wilfred Cardinell of Springbrook, Ont., as he pointed to the intricate work in hand-made timepieces in his collection, which is largely made up of antiques, many of them masterpieces of the clock and watchmakers' art. Many of the hand-made clocks are set in hand-carved cabinets or metal bases, and others in cast brass, gold filled, not "machined."

One huge grandfather clock, which had to have nine inches removed from its cherry wood cabinet before it could be got into the room, is 200 years old, keeps good time even now. The pendulum has 15 pounds of quicksilver in it, and it is a French regulator. Another small clock in modeled brass is over 200 years old. He has another brass antique timepiece which is regulated by a silk cord and wound by a silk cord.

Among other antique objects which he has collected was a small model of a Japanese temple, carved in natural ivory. In the inner shrine is a small image of Buddha.

Humor—Today's Threats Of Code Authorities

Add today's aspects of NRA court decisions:

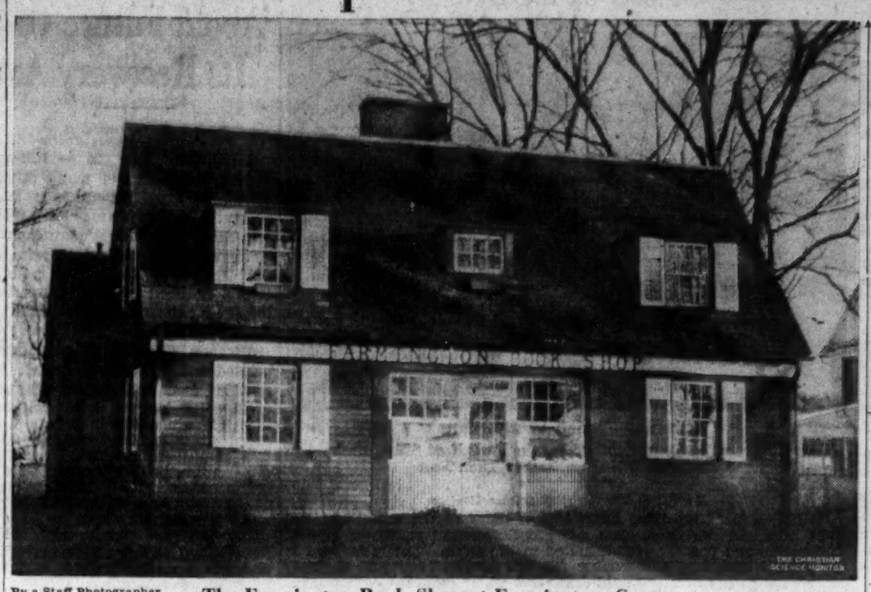
Arrival in morning mail of "crack down" threats from local code authorities.

"Get your registration, pay your assessments, or we'll cite you before the compliance board," proclaimed the notices.

Boston businessmen read them today, smiled and gently put them in the waste basket.

Old Book Shop Sets Amid Cultural Surroundings

Farmington, Conn., home of Porter School for Girls, has enchanting ancient house which has become a center of literary research for residents, students, faculty members and scholars.



By a Staff Photographer — The Farmington Book Shop at Farmington, Conn.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Farmington, Conn., was settled in 1640, incorporated as a town in 1645, and, when compared with a woodcut of it in Barber's Historical Collections dated 1836, still presents much the same aspect as it did 100 years ago. It is now as it was in the beginning a community of architectural and cultural distinction. There in 1648 was established a school for Indians; from Farmington to Yale went John Hart to become its first graduate, later returning to the town of his birth to found a boys' academy which bore his name; and there in 1846 Miss Porter opened her school for girls which still flourishes and has become a tradition the world over.

In this appropriately scholastic setting a bookshop was opened in 1923 by Miss H. M. Scarth, a Canadian by birth, whose sympathetic experience with children admirably equipped her to minister to their literary needs. Subsequently, in 1926, Miss Scarth bought the enchanting red house with its sloping roof and old-fashioned window frames which she and the bookshop now occupy.

In Heart of Village

It stands in the heart of the village, at the four corners of its little world, and here it stood when the writer first visited it some years ago. At that time Miss Scarth was indulging to its fullest her original ambition—to handle "only two types of books, old and rare editions and children's books distinguished for their beauty of illustration or literary value." Therefore the first impression was of an old bookroom which appeared to have been imported intact from that paradise of bookmen, London.

Miss Scarth allows one to browse around to his heart's content. She asks no questions but is always accessible to reply to any put to her—in short, is the perfect book hostess.

During its 12 years of existence the Farmington Bookshop has weathered several moves and some vicissitudes, but it is back again to stay at the four corners. Recently Miss Scarth has somewhat increased the variety of her books. She explained it in this way. "As time went on, the public demand and economic necessity made it advisable to enlarge our scope to include a comprehensive stock of new publications, but I have always tried to eliminate from our shelves books that have no literary merit and, in so far as I am able, to buy books that are excellent typographically and finely illustrated."

In Three Groups

Her customers Miss Scarth classifies in three groups: "Local residents of Farmington and its vicinity; private school students, faculty members and parents; and transients," who, like ourselves, pause in their journey and are handsomely rewarded.

The writers' latest call, just before the Christmas holidays, coincided with that of a small army of girl students picking out eleventh-hour gifts for friends and families. The field of choice was a wide one—from the paper novel to a folio edition of colored plates by Pennell; from book ends of unusual design to the beautiful hand-colored bird prints of Rex Brasher. Weaving a path between blue and orange sweaters and camel's hair coats, the writer finally marked for her own one of the season's book prizes—a low-priced, amazingly fine one volume Shakespeare printed in most distinguished type by the Oxford University Press.

She also bore away something less tangible but more substantial than even this valued tome. It was a vivid picture of Miss Scarth, surrounded by eager youth, filling with much graciousness and ease, because it is so natively her own, the double role of comrade and counselor.

[This is the last of a series of four articles on quaint bookshops off New England's beaten paths. The articles have appeared intermittently.]

Voluntary Codes For New England Foretold in Views

New England reverberated today from the repercussions of the bombshell tossed into the middle of the New Deal yesterday by the Supreme Court.

Legislators, administrators, labor leaders, industrialists, and "brain trusters" met, telephoned, discussed and wrote long letters today in desperate attempts to find an answer to the question "What next?"

A series of Monitor interviews here revealed that New England labor would favor a constitutional amendment to enable Congress to legislate on the questions ruled "out" by the court.

The manufacturers were more cautious. They would rather wait a bit to see just what the reaction of the uncoding of industry might be.

Keeping Status Quo

Both groups agreed—although they were unaware of it—that the best stop-gap in their opinion would be a voluntary agreement between laborer, manufacturer and the President to maintain the "status quo" until some agreement either legislative or executive could be reached.

Both groups were agreed that a revised NRA would be beneficial.

The New England Council released a timely survey today covering 640 New England manufacturers on the question of their attitude toward the NRA. The NRA came out of this survey on top.

Fifty per cent of the small industries; 42 per cent of the medium sized, and 30 per cent of the large manufacturers replied that the codes had been harmful to them. Those who said the codes made no effect on their business were 38 per cent of the large manufacturers, 26 per cent of the medium sized, and 29 per cent of the small.

Legislation Forecast

Maj. Merton L. Emerson, NRA administrator for New England announced that although all Blue Eagle activities has been immediately suspended he expected legislative action from Washington immediately which would conform with the court's decision.

"I am certain they will pass legislation dealing with the safeguarding of the major issues of the NRA," he said. "I believe those issues are agreed on by all concerned." He named interstate commerce, child labor, sweat shop provisions, maximum hours of labor, and wage rates.

New England shoe and textile leaders left for Washington today. Before Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Textile Manufacturers, left for Washington, he said there would be no immediate changes in hours of wages of the cotton manufacturers. He shared the belief of NRA chiefs and the boot and shoe men that Congress would immediately enact some enabling legislation.

In the Shoe Industry

Mr. Fisher's contemporary in the boot and shoe industry, James H. Stone, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, was emphatic in his belief that any new organization of the code should bring relief to the New England shoe men.

He declared that if the wages of other shoe centers in the country were not upped to the scale paid here, New England's industry would crash.

"New England produces 23 per cent of all shoes made in this country, yet we cannot compete with the lower wage scales of the Midwest and other sections," he said. "This reorganization of the code must take that into consideration or I predict disaster."

From textile labor leader William G. Batty in New Bedford came the concrete plan for a constitutional amendment to enable Congress to legislate on the questions turned down by the Supreme Court.

He suggested that the President ask the legislatures already in session to act on such an amendment if passed by Congress. This recommendation was backed today by Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and Margaret Wiseman of the Massachusetts Consumers League.

Action on Hours Begun

The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries acted quickly today on the question of the hours of labor in the textile industry, now that the code 40-hour week has been nullified.

Assistant Commissioner Mary E. Meehan asked Attorney General Paul A. Dever for an opinion which, if returned favorably, would reduce the hours of labor for women.

Under the NRA code set up the Massachusetts "Six o'clock law" which prohibited women working after 6 p. m. was extended because of the necessity of double shifts to 10 p. m. Miss Meehan wants the 6 p. m. law to revert immediately instead of waiting until June 16 when it would have come back into effect with the expiration of NRA.

Warns Against Strikes

While Mr. Batty in New Bedford warned against any national strikes in the cotton textile industry as disastrous just at this time, his chief not far away in Providence, R. I., urged textile workers to "fight" for any movement to deprive them of rights won under NRA.

Mr. Batty maintained that only in advent of violation of a voluntary agreement between labor, industry and the President to maintain the "status quo" would a strike against violators be of any use.

His chief, Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, insisted that workers "must fight back any attempt to increase work hours, reduce wages, or take away any of the things gained within the last 20-odd months." However, he did not advocate striking as a means to gain this program.

Back in Boston, Dexter Stevens, chairman of the Northern Cotton Mills Policy Committee and president of the National Association of Cotton Textile Manufacturers, cautioned no action until "a fair study of the result of the code's invalidity had been made."

Frankfurter "Not In"

Late today, a final attempt failed to reach Prof. Felix Frankfurter, Roosevelt adviser and "brain truster" who was reported to be one of those who advocated holding off on a legal test of the NRA. Mr. Frankfurter remained away from his Harvard Law School office and when called at his home was "out."

While manufacturers and business men were wondering just what today's meetings and discussions all across the country would bring and whether the states might set up some type of "State NRA control" the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Labor and Industry slapped an "ought not to pass" stamp down on a state NRA bill and sent it to the House of Representatives.

Thus without much accomplished—or lost—the first day in 20 months without the wings of the Blue Eagle fluttering overhead, New England still wondered "what next?"

Pageant of America To Unfold in Shadow Of Huge Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—An epic drama of United States history from the days of the aborigine, the arrival of Leif Ericson and Columbus, to the signing of the armistice of the World War, known as the Pageant of America, will be presented at Spearfish, beginning July 4 and extending through the summer months.

The pageant was to have been presented under the very shadow of Gutzon Borglum's carvings on Mt. Rushmore, in an amphitheater constructed for the purpose as a relief project. Spearfish has been chosen instead because of various problems including the fact that the amphitheater is not completed.

Formal announcement of the opening date has been made by the Chamber of Commerce at Rapid City, near where it will take place. With the arrival of Kenneth M. Ellis, New York, who conceived the idea of the pageant and who will direct it, production tasks, which will include choosing of the cast which may include as many as 3000 people, will be started. The basis for the production, to be given in moving mural style, as well as the authentic costuming thereof, has been prepared.

With civic groups in the Black Hills and the Mt. Rushmore National Memorial Association backing the pageant, a list of distinguished Americans who are patrons of the event includes the names of 28 governors, Edwin Markham, Gutzon Borglum, Howard Chandler Christy, Mrs. Silas Strawn, Eugene Vidal, Jesse H. Jones, Gen. Charles H. Martin and Clark Howell.

With the second stratosphere flight to be held earlier and not many miles away, the pageant is expected to attract thousands of tourists and vacationists to South Dakota this summer.

Warring Strikers Subdued

PICHER, Okla., May 28 (AP)—A new outbreak of warring union and nonunion strikers in the tristate lead and zinc mining district was quelled with tear gas yesterday as Gov. E. W. Marland ordered two companies of National Guardsmen to the troubled area.

Starhemberg Hold Tightened by Curb On Private Armies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALZBURG, May 27—An important new measure designed to bring Prince Ernst von Starhemberg one step nearer to a position as Austrian dictator has just been announced here.

Speaking before a large meeting of Heimwehr leaders, Austria's Fascist chief declared that all members of private political armies who joined them after January, 1934, will be dismissed. Those remaining will be united in a single formation with only one kind of uniform and under the direct command of Prince Starhemberg himself.

This measure is directed particularly against the clerical workers' defense organization known as the Freiheitsbund, as well as against the private Catholic army, Sturcharen. These armed formations gained their most importance after the crushing of the Socialists in February 1934, and contained many Marxists.

The Freiheitsbund, in fact, is said to be made up largely of Reds under the direction of the distinguished Catholic labor leader, Leopold Kunschak, who is endeavoring to bring into being an independent clerical labor movement which will oppose Fascism; work for real self-government and win the laborers' support of the present co-operative constitution.

Because of his intense opposition both to the labor movement and to any form of self government Prince Starhemberg and his Heimwehr some weeks ago launched a vigorous attack against Herr Kunschak and his Freitheitsbund, frustrating by force all its activities.

At the same time, the Hiemwehr began a campaign against organized peasants under Joseph Reither, Minister of Agriculture. As a further move in this offensive Prince Starhemberg now decided to take away most of their funds and direct all who were left of their soldiers. He has gone further also and brought the army officially into the fatherland front of which he is head. From now on Prince Starhemberg stands at the gate through which everyone must pass who wishes to enter the army or state administration. Meanwhile one of four clerical ministers in the Cabinet of Fritz Stockinger has gone over into the camp of the Heimwehr while another, Karl Nuresch, has also become a Fascist, leaving Prince Starhemberg thus master of the Cabinet with only one decisive opponent, Herr Reither.

Unloader Carries Coal From Ship to Wharf

BALTIMORE, Md., May 27 (AP)—Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company officials today announced completion of the first self-unloading device ever placed on a vessel operating along the Atlantic coast.

The unloader is designed to empty a ship's hold of coal on a pier without any unloading device required on the wharf. Belts and bucket chains carry the coal from the bottom of giant hoppers, shaped like inverted pyramids, up from the hold and out along a boom which may be set to dump the cargo at a desired spot on the wharf.

651 Bowwows Have One Bark Among Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Interested in dogs from childhood and starting with a child's toy, Herbert Merry of Oakville has a collection of inanimate dogs that is believed to be second to none on the continent. In addition to this hobby, he takes pride in his pure-bred Boston bulls.

His collection has been secured from 34 countries, and now comprises more than 650 dogs, modeled in china, porcelain, bronze, brass, glass, jade rags, wood, celluloid rubber and amber.

Spanish Flier Loses Plane

CAMOCIM, Brazil, May 27 (AP)—Juan Ignacio Pombos hopes of making a triumphal aerial entry into Mexico, D. F., were crushed today beneath the wreckage of his plane, the Santander, which he had piloted across the South Atlantic. Soft sand gripped the Santanders underpinning as the youthful Spaniard attempted to take off from here yesterday. The craft was overturned and demolished. Pombo succeeded in leaping clear. He announced he would proceed by commercial plane to Belem, his destination at the time misfortune overtook him on a hop from Natal, and there attempt to negotiate for a continuance of his flight.

Theater Control Sought on Behalf Of Negro Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—Legislation for stricter control of the attendance of children at motion picture theaters and the plight of the "forgotten Protestant children of Harlem" feature the sixtieth report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, today. The society's activities last year encompassed the cases of 32,000 minors, bringing the number of children cared for since 1875, when the late Elbridge T. Gerry inaugurated the work, to 1,898,000.

Prepared by Col. Ernest K. Coulter, general manager, the report recommends enforceable legislation regulating child audiences at the cinema houses, declaring that the present law, which prohibits attendance of children unaccompanied by a parent or guardian, is "commonly violated because of technical difficulties of enforcement."

"Many managers of such places encourage the illicit attendance of children for the sake of their nickels and dimes," it asserts.

"A trail of serious crimes against children of tender years leads today from motion picture theaters of a certain type where children are admitted in violation of the law.

"To insure the physical and moral safety of children where they cannot go with their parents or guardians, provisions should be made for special daytime performances for children where, in segregated spaces on the street level of theaters, properly lighted and equipped, they would be under the supervision of an adequate number of duly qualified matrons to guard against fire, panic and even worse perils."

The report is eloquent in the cause of the Negro child of Protestant faith, for whose care and placement neither adequate institutional or other provision is made here. The urgency of this problem, growing out of a doubling of Negro population in Manhattan, is reflected on the records of the society, the report stating it has made necessary the extension of the average length of stay of children in its shelter from 11 to 16 days over last year.

Crowded and poverty-stricken homes within the Negro areas of the city, the society reports, frequently subject these children to "impossible conditions."

"Many are brought time after time before the children's court—remanded to this society because the homes are not fit for their return, or because they have no homes and no institutions to care for Protestant colored children," it continues. "The result is that the society frequently has to receive them and care for them for weeks—occasionally months at a time.

"We respectfully urge upon those concerned the importance of providing without further delay adequate institutional or boarding house facilities for the placement of these colored children."

Homes Preferred To Institutions In Child Welfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The modern trend in child welfare is to regard the home as the proper environment for the child and to place children in homes rather than in institutions, said B. W. Heise, provincial superintendent of Children's Aid Societies, in a recent address at the Social Welfare Conference here. This work, which formerly had tended to follow United States models, is in a state of growth, now being shaped in accordance with Canadian psychology. Ontario is leading in the principle of joint public-private support.

A planned co-operative child welfare program for each community is needed, he contended, with correlation to after-care agencies. In his opinion, the Canadian institutional program of the future will probably follow the detailed cottage plan, with house mothers and house fathers who would be trained psychologists.

In commenting on the unsatisfactory character of relief work, Prof. E. J. Urwick of the University of Toronto suggested the provision of better homes for the poorest people as one form of public work with none of the drawbacks of relief work as usually devised. He also urged an income for the jobless man that would not carry a sense of shame or stigma of dependence.

Psychology Plays Part In War, Says Canadian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — No war is due to solely economic causes, as psychological causes play a large part, declared Prof. G. M. A. Grube, of the University of Toronto, in an address on the "Meaning of War" before student representatives from Ontario at a conference here of the Students' Peace Movement. Organization or support of orderly demonstrations in favor of policies conductive to peace, and protest against Government appropriations for military purposes was approved in a resolution passed by the conference. They urged that permission be obtained from the board of education for representatives from the conference to speak to pupils on what war really is and its true causes, and to teachers' boards to urge that the teachers take this information to the pupils in the public and high schools. A further resolution urged members of the Provincial and Federal Governments to make the issues of peace and war the dominant feature of the coming Federal election.

English Have Robot To Tell Train Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Puzzling over timetables and chasing porters are to be largely dispensed with at stations on the Southern Railway by introduction of "Mechanical Informators."

These handsome cabinets in black and chromium with a brightly illuminated window and four rows of keys, enable the enquirer to select his station from a numbered list, he presses the corresponding key and a card appears in the window giving the departure and arrival times. Up and down trains for weekdays and Sundays are designated by different colors.

Tested for some time at a rural railway station, the Informator was found to be a success and to save time for both booking clerk and passengers.

American Glass Goes Into London Museum

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A fine exhibition of engraved American glass from the Steuben works at Corning, N. Y., was opened here recently by Lord Lee of Fareham. The exhibition is in the rooms of the Fine Art Society, Ltd., 148 New Bond Street.

One of the pieces, a flat open bowl, 16 inches in diameter, of the finest thin crystal glass, bearing figures representing the signs of the Zodiac, has been accepted for preservation in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, as representing one of the highest examples of what is to England a new medium of engraving.

The bowl was designed by Mr. Sidney B. Waugh and was presented to the museum by Mr. Arthur A. Houghton, representing the Corning Company.

Japanese Fishermen Arrested

MANILA, P. I., May 28 (AP)—Headquarters of the Philippine constabulary was notified by telegram yesterday that two Japanese fishermen from Formosa had been arrested by constabulary men in the Batanes Islands on a charge of stealing coconuts. The report said other members of the Japanese party fled when the two men were captured. The two were ordered sent to Manila.

Andover Art Gallery Portrays Colorful America

Scenes of the countryside and wind-lashed coasts, animal sculptures and ship models give tone of the school's collection.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, Mass., May 28—Restful and reassuring is the Addison Gallery of American Art to the mind that has wearied of the so-called "American Scene" represented in many of the modern exhibitions. Here is no distressing projection of iconoclasm; no warped, resentful concept of a temporary phase of social development; nor, on the other hand, any mere recording of the deeds of Revolutionary generals, embattled farmers or retreating British soldiery.

America as George Inness painted her, in his noble, colorful style, as Winslow Homer produced her, with his vigorous, wind-lashed coasts, his "Eight Bells," and his "West Wind," as Albert P. Ryder poetized her in those small but tremendously powerful canvases which sing from their surroundings of all the legends ever remembered of lonely, moonlit seas —that is the America of the museum of Phillips Academy.

As the early period of American colonial history occupied itself, of necessity, with the material side of the nation's development, and as the normal progress of twentieth century art was rudely interrupted by a world war, the collection of native works naturally confines itself largely to eighteenth and nineteenth century painting and sculpture.

Of Characteristic Independence

Winslow Homer's oil paintings in the Addison Gallery are very fine examples of that independent character which fitted so well the American landscape. The fisherman picture, entitled "Eight Bells," is in the same series as the famous "All's Well," in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. His water color "Casting" is a masterful portrayal of men struggling against heavy seas.

Two vividly contrasting paintings named "Toilers of the Sea," one by Albert P. Ryder, and the other by Jonas Lie, illustrate the width of variety in method and speech employed. The gallery owns more works by Thomas Eakins than any other museum in New England. His portrait of Prof. Henry A. Rowland, late physicist on the school faculty, showing his spectrum experimenting apparatus, is considered a masterpiece.

Numerous canvases by other outstanding American painters — Sargent, Duveneck, Davies, Lawson, Twachtman, Prendergast, Hassam, Copley, Bellows, Abbey, La Farge, Henri, Whistler, and, of course, Stuart, without whose portraits no American collection would be complete—contribute to the collection here.

Follows School's Purposes

The gallery itself is only four years old. When Phillips Academy was opened, in 1778, with its 13 students, when the Declaration of Independence was still a novelty, it was dedicated to teaching its students "the great end and real business of living." George Washington, a friend of Judge Samuel Phillips, the founder, sent one nephew and six grandnephews to the school. John Hancock signed the Act of Incorporation. The great seal was made by Paul Revere, whose craft is also represented in the choice collection of early American silver, seventeenth century furniture, and native glass contained in the two period rooms on the first floor of the museum.

In 1928 at the time of the 150th anniversary of the academy, which is said to be the oldest preparatory school in the country, there were in its possession a number of portraits identified with its founding and development.

A group of influential friends of the academy agreed that steps should be taken to enlarge the collection, which, so quickly organized, has become one of the most important chronological, representative collections of native art in the United States.

Has Liberal Endowment

The Addison Gallery, opened in 1931, was liberally endowed by a prominent New York banker of the 1890 class, who wished to remain anonymous, and presented his gift in memory of Mrs. Kenturah Addison Cobb.

Charles A. Platt, the architect, who also designed the Clark Wing of the Corcoran Gallery and the Freer Gallery, both in Washington, followed in the red brick, Georgian building the Bulfinch style of the oldest edifices on the campus.

The nine top-lighted galleries and the six exhibition halls and classrooms of simple dignity in design are reached through a circular entrance hall, the centerpiece of which is an exquisite Aphrodite in white marble, by Paul Manship, whose bronze Diana and Actaeon grace the stairway, one on either side of the "Monadnock Angel" by Albert Thayer.

Sculptures highly valued by the Gallery are those in its possession by another famous modern American, Herbert Haseltine, noted for his wonderful characterizations of animals. One of his bronzes—a Percheron and foal, and a stirring Aberdeen Angus bull in black marble are also on the stairs.

Contemporary Works

Modern painters, too, are represented to some extent in the permanent collection. Edward Hopper's "Manhattan Bridge Loop," Thomas Benton's "Cattle Loading, West Texas," William H. Littlefield's "The Pulp Mill" and Herbert Meyer's "Snow in Vermont" are among the most interesting of contemporary works.

Charles H. Sawyer, director of the gallery, is a graduate of the academy and of Yale University. During a course in law at Harvard he turned to the study of fine arts and later joined the classes of Professor Sachs at the Fogg Museum.

His father, J. C. Sawyer, treasurer of the Academy, was to a large extent responsible for the very excellent collection of ship models, all built to the same one-quarter-inch scale, which are exhibited on the first floor of the museum. Their uniform scale affording ready visual comparisons of the various craft, they form an important chronological record of American shipping, from the Santa Maria, flagship of Columbus, to Morgan's pleasure yacht, Corsair III.

These models include Hudson River sloops, clipper ships designed by the Boston shipbuilder, Donald McKay, commercial ships of from 1818 to 1840, and early passenger steamers. Contemporary boat builders who are authorities on the particular types of vessel were engaged to make the models and have in some cases spent two or three years in constructing one. The room in which they are shown is one of the favorites with the 1400 local school children who make tours through the museum during the year.

Two hundred boys in the academy, taking the course in fine arts, find the gallery very useful, as do also the people of Andover and of the neighboring textile towns of Haverhill, Lowell and Lawrence. For these last, special temporary exhibitions have been arranged to illustrate the relationship of art to industry.

During the four years of its existence the Addison Gallery has attracted an average annual attendance of 25,000, which, in a town of 9000 population, the director feels makes it seem very much worth while.

This is the eighth of a series of articles dealing with notable museums throughout New England. The Worcester Art Museum, the next and last article, will be discussed on June 4. The first seven articles appeared on March 16, April 1, 23, and 30, May 7, 14, and 22.



Upper and Lower Left: Courtesy of Addison Gallery of American Art. Lower Right: By a Staff Photographer

School's Gallery Serves Art and Industry

Upper—"Eight Bells," by Winslow Homer. Lower Right—"Venus Anadyomene," a White Marble Fountain by Paul Manship, Sculptor. Lower Left—Building of the Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Ideals of Girl Scouts Affirmed by Mrs. Hoover

LOS ANGELES, May 28 (AP)—Girl Scouts were urged by Mrs. Herbert Hoover to fashion their daily activities on the Scout creed of doing good and living right.

The wife of the former President, garbed in the olive green costume of the Girl Scouts, an organization of which she is national honorary vice-president, addressed a crowd of 1500 in the Greek Theater at Griffith Park on May 26. Mrs. Hoover

Steam and Electric Trains to Be Compared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., May 28—Steam and Diesel-electric motive power for high-speed streamlined trains are to be compared in actual practice on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad very soon. Already the steam train is completed and is paying exhibition visits to cities on the system as far east as Baltimore. As soon as this tour is ended it will enter regular service between Chicago and St. Louis on a five-hour schedule.

The new train, named the Abraham Lincoln, is hauled by a specially designed locomotive, the Lord Baltimore. In service this will alternate with the Lady Baltimore. The Diesel-electric train will be similarly equipped in everything except motive power.

Contributing to riding comfort of the trains are rubber-cushioned under frame, low center of gravity and complete air conditioning. For the convenience of passengers a regular lunch counter is an integral part of the dining car. Features giving greater ease and safety of operation include telephone communication between the engineer and officials in other parts of the train; a tight-locker coupler which automatically hooks up air brakes, steam pipes and signal cords when the coupiers join; and drop steps which fold into the vestibules when the train is running.

The cost of the two trains together is $950,000.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Studio vocalist	Baseball game	'Hits and Encores':
5:15	Agricultural reports	French lesson	"Story Builder"	recordings and
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Juvenile sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	shopping talks
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie'	Records; news	String quintet	"Dick Tracy"
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler	News Service	Dionne quintuplets
6:15	"The Story Man"	Features; news	Music; scores	program
6:30	News; features	"Lum and Abner"	'Rhythm Roundup'	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"The Desert Kid"	"Melody Limited"	CBS comedians
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	NBC vocal trio	Just Entertainment	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	'Musical Moments'	"Just Plain Bill"	Fisher Orchestra
7:30	Radio Nature League	Popular vocal	"Singin' Sam"	"Street Singer"
7:45	"Jimmie Allen"	'Easy Aces,' sketch	Boake Carter, news	Brown's Orchestra
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	Charlotte Ensem-
8:15	dramatic sketch	chestra; soloist	Lace": musical	"Lytton Strachey"
8:30	"Welcome Valley":	Wayne King and	"Melodina": vocal	Hawaiian music
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch.	his orchestra	soloists; orchestra	Talk on Chopin
9:00	"Red Trails": North-	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Bing Crosby; Andy	Veterans talk
9:15	west Mounted story.	Dolores Del Rio	Devine; orchestra.	Organ; soloist
9:30	"Hands Across Bor-	Ed Wynn; Graham	Female vocal-in-	Belasco Orchestra
9:45	der": soloists; orch.	McNamee; orch.	strumentalists	News Service
10:00	"Fibber McGee and	"Jenny Lind," with	Casa Loma Orch.;	Perley Stevens and
10:15	Molly": comedy	Sylvia Brema and	speakers; soloist.	his orchestra
10:30	Talk; dance music	John Barclay;	Spotlight Revue	CBS vocalist
10:45	"Hum and Strum"	players; orchestra	Musical Rhymester	Consumers talk
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; news	News Service	Isham Jones and
11:15	Delaporte Orchestra	Sports; organist	Weeks's Orchestra	his orchestra
11:30	Dorsey Brothers and	Myers Orchestra	Meyer Davis Le	Bill Hogan and his
11:45	their orchestra	'The Hoofinghams'	Paradis Orch.	orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:18 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang: popular variety program.
3:00 WBZ, "Swan the Skylark": ERA Civic chorus and orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Philadelphia game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:15 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: speakers; orchestra.
4:15 WBZ, Debate: "Resolved—That the International Shipment of Munitions Should Be Prohibited."
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:00 WBZ, Hal Kemp and his orchestra; Babs and her Brothers.
8:15 WAAB, "What Have the Trades to Offer?" Robert O. Small.
8:30 WBZ, "House of Glass": dramatic sketch and orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, "Pageant of Progress": dramatic sketches and music.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties": Guy Robertson; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Our Home on the Range": dramatic sketch, with John Charles Thomas, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; amateur show; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, "Romance": readings by David Ross; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; popular orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Ricardo Cortez, narrator.
10:30 WAAB, Gene Baker, bass-baritone; concert orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his orchestra; vocal soloists.
12:00 WNAC, Opening of Pacific International Exposition, San Diego, California.

Thursday's Features

11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective": Federal Housing Administration sketch.
1:30 WNAC, Two games, Red Sox-Philadelphia, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
6:45 WNAC, From the Governor's Office: talk, Gov. James M. Curley.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: Gene Raymond; Tom Howard; soloists; sketch.
8:45 WBZ, Talk by Hendrik Willem Van Loon, author.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Capt. Henry's Showboat Hour: Frank McIntyre; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Mexican Musical Tours: Mercado's Mexican Orchestra; speaker.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs.
10:00 WBZ, America's Town Meeting: "Which Way America?" discussed by Raymond Moley, New Dealer; A. J. Muste, Communist; Norman Thomas, Socialist, and Lawrence Dennis, Fascist.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; soloists; quartet.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: "Unemployment Insurance," Sen. "Pat" Harrison, Miss.
12:00 WNAC, San Diego Symphony Orchestra, from California International Exposition.

Loan Art Exhibits Aid Adult Education In British Villages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARNSLEY, Eng.—A loan exhibition of pictures has been opened in this Yorkshire community by the British Institute of Adult Education.

The object of the scheme, which will be followed up in other provincial towns, is to extend popular interest in art by exhibiting pictures in towns which have no art gallery of their own, or only a very small one.

The 50 pictures on view are nearly all of the Impressionist or Post-Impressionist schools, and form part of the collection of Sir Michael Sadler, himself a native of Barnsley. The promoters of the exhibition seek to obtain the views of the man and woman in the street on these modern pictures, and so every visitor to the exhibition is asked to fill out a questionnaire stating which pictures he likes and for what reason.

Informal talks on art are taking place two or three evenings each week, given by well-known art critics. It is hoped to develop the scheme on a national basis.

Strike Picketing Resumed At Ohio Motor Plants

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 28 (AP)—Picketing was resumed yesterday at the Chevrolet and Fisher Body plants in suburban Norwood, just as full-time operations were to have been renewed after a strike of several weeks. Approximately 200 of the 2200 employees, however, remained on the job.

The strike, in which the workers asked higher wages and certain seniority rights, began April 30. About 10 days ago the strikers voted to return to work, pending negotiations for settlement of the controversy, and 200 men went back to their jobs. The picketing was orderly.

Harbor Project At Rye Includes State-Owned Park

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. H., May 28—Construction on the seacoast at this town of an entirely new recreational center to be owned, operated and maintained by the State is expected to follow a hearing to be held today before the appropriations committee of the State Legislature at Concord.

The Rye Harbor project, so-called, is an $585,000 undertaking to preserve and beautify the remainder of New Hampshire's short coast line. Hampton Beach is already protected by a four-mile sea wall which was finished recently.

The Rye project calls for the construction of a stone jetty on each side of the harbor entrance with a channel four feet wide between the jetty terminals; dredging of the channel and basin to form a 30-acre haven for small boats, launches and yachts; and the reclamation of approximately 50 acres of marsh land by hydraulic fill.

State-Owned Park

It also includes establishment of a state-owned park of about 13 acres; construction of a military drill field and emergency airplane landing field, together with military buildings and the necessary water supply and sewerage system, etc.; construction of a state bathhouse; relocation of a section of the state highway to eliminate too sharp and dangerous curves and the prevention of erosion.

The recreational features of the project contemplate provision for a protected swimming pool and bathing beach; the construction of areas for out-of-door sports such as quoits, tennis, archery, baseball, basketball, parking areas for automobiles, and ocean-front picnic grounds.

Approval of this project has been registered by the state highway department, Adj. Gen. Charles W. Howard, civic groups, and at least five departments of the Federal Government.

Federal Assistance

The state's share of the Rye scheme is contained in a house bill authorizing the expenditure of not more than $25,000, to be raised by the sale of state bonds, and acquisition by purchase, or by eminent domain, the area known as Ragged Neck, with adjacent marsh lands.

In its report to Governor Bridges and the Council, the State Planning and Development Commission states that these projects are feasible provided financial assistance is made available from federal sources, including the Coast Guard, the Bureau of Public Roads, the War and Commerce Departments and Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

In addition the town of Rye at its last town meeting paved the way for improvement of its harbor by voting the sum of $10,000 and the surrender of taxable property of the value of $13,000, making its share of the scheme $23,000.

Exploding Bomb Damages Porch Of Colt's Co. Official

WEST HARTFORD, Conn., May 28 (AP)—With only meager clues to assist them, authorities today sought the perpetrators of a bombing outrage at the home here of Samuel M. Stone, president of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, many of whose empioyees have been on strike nearly three months.

The bomb exploded on the front porch of the company official's home late last night, blowing in the front door and breaking several windows. Neither Mr. Stone nor two other occupants of the house were hurt.

A police official said that a few scraps of powder were the only remnants of the bomb that could be found. He estimated the damage to the house at between $75 and $100.

When informed of the explosion, Daniel F. Hurley, chairman of the strikers' committee at the Colt plant, termed the affair "a terrible outrage" and said it was "inconceivable" that any strikers took such a step. All strikers have been persistently warned against violence by their leaders, he said.

Crops Hoped to Clear Taxes in North Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISMARCK, N. D.—In the face of more than $4,200,000 in tax delinquencies, state officials are pinning their hopes on a bumper crop this year to make possible collection of levies unpaid during drought and depression from 1931 to 1934. Lee Nichols, state tax commissioner, reports unpaid taxes of $4,208,039 out of a total of $12,946,367 over the four-year period.

Traill County has the smallest amount of delinquencies—17.6 per cent; while McKenzie County shows the highest—49.7 per cent. The eastern tier of counties, of which Traill is one, harvested a good crop in 1934, whereas McKenzie was in the center of the section hardest hit by the drought.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Showers are probable late this afternoon, tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday afternoon and night; Thursday probably fair; moderate southwesterly winds.

All New England States: Cloudy, probably occasional showers tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds and overcast weather; probably occasional showers tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	85	Minneapolis	56	74
Bermuda	72	74	New Orleans	72	84
Chicago	64	70	New York	64	84
Denver	42	70	Norfolk, Va.	68	84
Helena, Mont.	38	64	Philadelphia	66	84
Jacksonville	76	80	St. Louis	70	76
Kansas City	62	74	San Francisco	50	62
Los Angeles	58	64	Washington	66	86
Miami, Fla.	78	82			

A—8 a. m., May 28.
B—Minimum, May 27.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:53 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Wednesday, 9:25 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:40 p. m.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hingham, in High School Auditorium, Central Street, Hingham, 8.

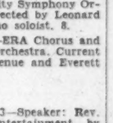
At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

Entrance of the Boyards.....Halvorsen
Overture to "Oberon".....Weber
"The Fair Day," from "An Irish Symphony".....Harty
Two Hungarian Dances.....Brahms
No. 5 in G minor No. 6 in D major
"On the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes.....Strauss
"On the Trail," from the suite, "Grand Canyon".....Grofé
Overture to "Tannhäuser".....Wagner
"PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION".....Moussorgsky-Ravel
(Hans Wiener Dancers, with Orchestra)

ABBEY THEATER PLAYERS (Hollis). "Look at the Heffernans," by Brinsley McNamara. 8:15.

Movies



FINE ARTS—Last day of American rights of "Two Hearts in Waltz Time." 1:20, 3:20, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45.

EXETER — Jack Hulbert, British star, in "Jack Ahoy." 2, 4:50, 7:45. "George White's Scandals."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Behind the Green Lights," police story. Fenway, 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:57. Paramount, 10:10 a. m., 1:01, 3:34, 6:07, 8:40. "The Girl From Tenth Avenue."

STATE—"Eight Bells," with Ralph Bellamy struggling against mutiny and storms at sea. 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:20. "Age of Indiscretion," with Paul Lukas and Madge Evans.

ORPHEUM—"Mark of the Vampire," with Bela Lugosi and Lionel Barrymore prowling through ruined castles, crypts and dungeons. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.

TREMONT—Warner Baxter in "The Cisco Kid," and Margaret Sullavan in "The Good Fairy," 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

METROPOLITAN—"People Will Talk," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland in an amusing farce dealing with the sad results on themselves of efforts to shame the younger generation into matrimonial harmony. 11:20 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 7:45, 10:35. Stage: Ozzie Nelson and his orchestra, with Harriet Hilliard.

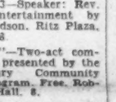
MODERN—Edward Everett Horton in "$10 Raise." 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. "G-Men."

KEITH'S—"Werewolf of London," with Henry Hull and Warner Oland in dark doings in foggy corners of the city. 10 a. m., 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"The Man Who Knew Too Much," with Peter Lorre, of "M," and Nova Pilbeam, of "Little Friend." 11:03 a. m., 1:57, 4:39, 7:27, 10:15. "Brewster's Millions," with Jack Buchanan.

UPTOWN—Will Rogers in "Life Begins at 40." 2:18, 4:55, 7:32, 10:09. "Transient Lady."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Edgar Kennedy in "Sock Me to Sleep"; Popeye cartoon; Oswald the Rabbit cartoon; "Switzerland"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.



UNIVERSITY—S. S. Van Dine's "Casino Murder Case." 1:45, 5, 8:15. "Go Into Your Dance."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Life Begins at 40." 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Baboona."

STRAND—"Ruggles of Red Gap." 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Enchanted April."

Music

PEABODY PLAYHOUSE—West End Community Orchestra, 45-piece ensemble. Beethoven, Saint-Saëns, Von Weber, 8:15.

ARLINGTON CONCERT—Robbins Memorial Town Hall, Community Symphony Orchestra, 65 musicians directed by Leonard Wood, John Gruber, piano soloist, 8.

HYDE PARK CONCERT—ERA Chorus and Hyde Park Community Orchestra. Current Events Club, Central Avenue and Everett Street, 8.

Other Events

TOWNSEND CLUB NO. 3—Speaker: Rev. Frederick Palladino. Entertainment by pupils of Dorothy Richardson, Ritz Plaza, 218 Huntington Avenue, 8.

"THE PRIMROSE PATH"—Two-act comedy of Elizabethan days, presented by the Roslindale-West Roxbury Community Theater. Also musical program. Free. Robert Gould Shaw School Hall, 8.

ERA FREE MOVIES—"Cruising Through Alaska," and "Springtime in Germany." Music, Tyler Street Municipal Bldg., 118 Tyler Street, 7:45.

"THE FARAWAY PRINCESS" — One-act play by Herman Sudermann, presented by ERA Civic Theater, Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue. Free. 8.

ERA FREE LECTURE—"How Our Laws Are Made," by Horace T. Cahill, leader of the majority of the House of Representatives. Mattapan Branch Library, 8.

Tomorrow



PARAGON PARK — Nantasket Beach. Opens for the season with display of fireworks shortly after dark. All rides and concessions will be open. Fireworks will be seen every Wednesday and Saturday. Beginning in June free acrobatic, diving and other acts also. The Aloma Hawaiians orchestra plays in the Palm Garden

ROTARY CLUB—Special guests: the Abbey Theater Players, U. Wright, Arthur Shields and Barry Fitzgerald, 12:15, Hotel Statler.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Textile Design, 11 a. m.

Kidnaped Tacoma Boy's Parents Seek To Pay the Ransom

TACOMA, Wash., May 28 (AP)—Ready to negotiate with the kidnapers who have demanded $200,000 ransom for the return of their 9-year-old son George, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Weyerhaeuser Jr., spoke to the abductors again today through the classified advertising columns of a Seattle newspaper.

The brief advertisement appearing in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer today, informed the kidnapers:

"We are ready, Percy Minnie."

The five-word message was the exact wording which the kidnapers specified in their ransom note delivered to the distracted parents by special delivery letter Friday night, six hours after George disappeared.

Sunday, the Weyerhaeusers had advertised in the specified paper a "ready to come Monday, Percy Minnie." A second "personal" also appearing Sunday urged the kidnappers to hurry and relieve Mrs. Weyerhaeuser's anguish.

The search for the kidnap gang reached across the international boundary today with officers pointed to "remnants of the Alvin Karpis and Machine Gun Kelly gangs" as possible suspects.

Latvian Trade Shows Signs of Improving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Signs of slight but steady improvement are shown in latest Latvian trade returns.

The total turnover of trade rose slightly in 1934, both imports and exports increasing in value by over 3,000,000 Lats. In both cases total tonnage rose by some 100,000 tons, against 1933.

Exports of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods showed an increase both in quantity and value, the value rising to the extent of 15 per cent.

Increases were also shown in textiles and plywood. But rubber footwear, match splints, and paper showed slight decreases.

Maine's 1935 Prospects Filled With Promises of Prosperity

PORTLAND, Maine, May 28—Approach of the tourist season with its antique buyers, wild life enthusiasts and vacationists added to Maine's joyous anticipation of better times last week. Other factors which added to the general expectancy included news of bank reopenings and increases in life insurance sales. It seemed Maine's outlook for the 1935 summer is brighter than it has been for some time.

* * *

First of all, dividends—lost in the shuffle since the general bank failure of a year ago—made their reappearance in almost as great profusion as Maine spring crocuses. Two Portland banks will untie the purse strings within a few weeks and a third has promised to do likewise in the fall. The Casco Mercantile Trust and the Fidelity Trust have already paid 45 per cent on savings and 35 per cent on checking accounts. The First National is expected to write "paid in full" on the slate with its third dividend in the fall. So far it has paid 81 per cent to depositors. Two of the bank receivers are arranging another RFC loan, the time and amount of which are dependent on the outcome of negotiations with the Federal Government.

* * *

After languishing for three years, Maine's life insurance business is looking up. It may even reach the record it set in 1930. During that year, life insurance sales amounted to $96,000,000. This year's figures show that the $77,000,000 business done in 1933 is being overtaken and bids fair to be passed. Value of all policies held by the 43 companies licensed to sell insurance in Maine at the beginning of last year represented a total of $550,951,639.

* * *

Also contributing to better business prospects was arrival last week of advance guard vacationists. Loaded with rods and reels and cameras they invaded Maine's well stocked streams and carefully guarded forest areas. Tourists bring Maine many millions in new business each year, and this industry now looms large in the state's economics. This importance is reflected in growing seriousness and frequency of efforts to provide more attractions for visitors. New roads, and more conservation activity are under consideration.

What's Going On in the Arts

The Abbey Players Return

LENNOX ROBINSON'S comedy, "Drama at Inish," was the vehicle chosen for the return of the Abbey Players to Boston after an absence of two years. They were greeted by a large audience at the Hollis last night. It was pleasant to see and hear these actors again. They will be with us for only two weeks, and in view of the situation in Dublin, it is unlikely that we shall see them again in Boston for several more years.

They gave last night an enjoyable performance of Mr. Robinson's slender comedy of the devastating effect a visiting troupe of exponents of the drama of gloom had upon a previously peaceful seaside village. This performance revealed familiar virtues in the ensemble. It revealed also in some of its members and in the direction other qualities less commendable.

The piece was played for the most part in a rather broad comedy vein. There was a tendency on the part of some of the players to sacrifice the repertory ideal of performance on the altar of the easy laugh. This tendency was observable in a degree on the last visit of the company here. Last night it was more pronounced. It is perhaps one of the less welcome results of the long American tours.

Americans are often swayed by exaggerated publicity methods. They surrender themselves sentimentally, with too little discrimination, to the charm of foreign artists. No doubt it is difficult for a player to uphold his artistic standards when he can obtain an easy success by lowering them.

Mr. F. J. McCormick played the leader of the visiting troupers with a seriousness and dignity precisely right for a character who is devoting his talents, such as they are, to preaching the gospel of Ibsen and Tchekhov. The absurdities of the part need no underlining. They are sufficiently pointed up by the effect of the visitors upon the people of the town. Mr. McCormick made this clear.

As the wife and artistic partner of this tragi-comic trouper, Miss May Craig was badly cast. She had neither the voice nor the temperament for the part. She missed altogether its richer possibilities. Mr. Denis O'Dea had a good conception of the bashful hotelkeeper's boy who is swept into melancholy by the Russian and Scandinavian drama, but he unfortunately tended to overact at times.

Mr. W. O'Gorman gave a sincere if not inspired account of the hotelkeeper. Miss Maureen Delaney as his wife employed her well-established comic technique to the pleasure of the audience. Miss Eileen Crowe rightly played "straight" the maiden sister of the hotelkeeper, with just enough seriousness to sharpen the humor of her imagined tragedy. Mr. Michael Dolan projected effectively the bewilderment of an honest and stupid small-town politician.

L. A. S.

Pops Golden Jubilee

THE Jubilee Revue which began a week's celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Boston Pops Concerts, at Symphony Hall, on the evening of May 27, was a pudding crowded with plums.

After Mr. Frederick Converse, who had composed a "Salutation" for the occasion, received due plaudits, a humorous pot-pourri of the good old concert stand-bys from the days of the source Bilse Concerts in Berlin, to and including the days of Now, created much merriment.

The event of the evening was the appearance of three post-Pops guest conductors—Mr. Timothée Adamowski, Mr. Gustav Strube and Mr. Clément Lenom—in a slightly nostalgic study of styles in conducting, which heaped on each head impartially hearty rounds of applause, returned by each with encores.

There were so many encores, so much jubilation, the concert was a long time getting on with the dance, as prepared by Hans Wiener, at the request of and in collaboration with the present lively Pops conductor, Arthur Fiedler. Laying art not wholly aside, Mr. Wiener met the situation neatly by giving stylized form to the popular dances of the Five Decades of Pops History.

The first decade was represented by Johann Strauss Waltzes; the second, by the Cakewalk; third, the Tango; fourth, Dances of Allied Nations, and the fifth, the Continental. All went off with verve. Mr. Wiener employed a large ensemble and designed a multitude of costumes, some brilliant, others merely garish. For instance, in the English Country Dance, the red and yellow of the group costumes was more suggestive of Spain than of England. But Mr. Wiener is to be congratulated for omitting any militaristic implications to his Allies, with only a tidbit of flag-waving in the American march, "Over There," at the end. Everything was kept on a plane of the dance culture of the countries represented.

There were some dashing solos, trios and duets. Faith Harwood did a difficult Russian Trepak commendably. Kenneth Whelan and Alice Morrison were gracious in the French Minuet. Kay Pope in the Italian Tarantella and Nina Dale in the Cakewalk set new seal on proved abilities.

Elizabeth Halpern, in the loveliest costume of the evening, danced beautifully with Mr. Wiener the stylized Tango of the Third Decade. This would have been more effective as a duo-dance, without the chorus of six, whose somewhat stilted gestures only distracted attention from the main issue.

The "Five Decades" will be repeated by the Hans Wiener Dancers on Thursday evening. This evening, and Wednesday and Friday evenings, the dance presentation will illustrate the Moussorgsky-Ravel "Pictures at an Exhibition." The musical half of the program will be changed at each performance.

M. L.

Vose Galleries

SHIPS and the Sea count once again among offerings in exhibitions at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. There are two separate displays in one room, paintings and ship models.

The pictures were painted by James G. Tyler, who specialized in the portrayal of ships, cruisers, clippers and smaller craft. Mr. Tyler was more interested than the average portrayer of ships in achieving painterly qualities, in gaining good surface texture and atmospheric realization. When occasion demanded, he could do a solid, palpable piece of painting; on the other hand, he could depict the mists and nebulous qualities noted so frequently at sea.

The ship models were rigged by Bernard Hart. They are most of them very small models, diminutive replicas of whaling vessels, clippers and hand-plied craft. The workmanship is immaculate, and the more commendable because of the scale.

Some sculpture by Evelyn Harmon is also exhibited. It consists of portraits modeled from life. Especially in portraying children does Miss Harmon display an aptitude for catching the life-like qualities. She is not too literal. She selects just enough detail to give authenticity to the characterization. The children smile and their mobile features disclose their youthfulness.

The exhibition of pictures by John Barnard continues at Vose's. To complete the varied offerings are some medallions in stained glass. This craft has taken hold of the imagination to such an extent in this vicinity that nearly every gallery and shop exhibits it.

D. A.

Canadian Provinces Agree to Eliminate Industrial Bonusing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Premiers of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have agreed to ban "bonusing" of industries by municipalities in their efforts to secure new industrial establishments, Premier C. A. Taschereau announced here, following a conference with Mitchell Hepburn, Premier of Ontario. "We reached an agreement to stop the disastrous competition," said Mr. Taschereau. He explained that promoters of a new industry would go to a Quebec Municipality and seek advantages before placing a plant within the confines. They would demand a subsidy or guarantee by the municipality of their bond issue. If the town did not acquiesce, they would then threaten to "go to Ontario." The same practice was prevalent in Ontario with the threat to "go to Quebec" being wielded.

"Ontario and Quebec now agree to wipe out such bonusing of new industries, thus destroying unhealthy competition," Mr. Taschereau said. "Municipalities in both provinces will strive to obtain new industries, but competition will be the same; they may still grant commutation of taxes, but no other extraordinary privileges."

Safety Conference Organizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—After setting up a permanent organization for the promotion of safety on the highways, in industry, and in the home, the first annual Virginia state-wide safety conference, called by Gov. George C. Peery, adjourned its two-day session.

Youth of Germany Express Their Perplexity Over Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

gram, but, at present, nordic racialism is not deeply ingrained in the present generation, to judge from numerous observations.

There is certainly a general feeling among German youth in favor of peace. Hitler's many declarations that this country stands for peace and only wants its "just rights" are profoundly believed by its young people. At the same time, youth has heard internationalism and pacifism so decried from platform and in the press, as the ideas of the former political rulers of Germany who "led it to chaos and ruin" during the 15 post-war years, that it regards the one as "the conception of weaklings" and the other "the luxury of victorious powers."

Internationalism

The association of "internationalism" with the League of Nations as the outstanding international institution, in which Germany co-operated "to her own detriment and loss" for so long, does not help to give the term a better welcome among the youth. Yet all were most willing and eager to co-operate with the youth of other countries as much as possible.

A number of inquiries regarding German militarism elicited the reply that youth did not regard this as an ideal, but a means to the attainment of a national ideal. The discipline which is considered fundamental to it, more than one person declared, is as popular here as football or other sports in Anglo-Saxon lands.

German youth today stands between the old world of "liberal conceptions" and the new one of National Socialism. It knows all the latest theories, which it has received in lectures in party organizations, but they have not yet become part of itself. Youth is particularly interested in sport. It was so before the establishment of the Third Reich and the latter gave it a tremendous impetus.

Influenced Youth

This great post-war change has also influenced German youth toward temperance, and the tendencies away from immoderate drinking are stronger today than ever before. Hitler's practical example of total abstinence also has not been without its effect upon the new generation.

Youth of Germany, like that of every other country, is greatly influenced by what is set before it. The independent thinkers and doers are everywhere comparatively few. Especially is this so in Germany today, not only because independence can well lead to much more than social ostracism, but also because there is a desire to get away from what is considered the too-individualistic outlook of the early post-war years and participate in the new-found community, the Third Reich. Nowhere does one find greater appreciation of what Hitler has done to restore self-respect to the German nation and to give it a unitary purpose than among youth.

The desire to question things is also very small since German youth in general has imbibed the theory of the "leader and the led" as expounded by National Socialism. Many inquiries produced little questioning as to "what justifies the claim to leadership," most of the youth being content with the idea that discipline and obedience are the qualities expected of them.

Nor is the inquiring attitude, except in purely technical things, helped by general literature or the very diversity of opinion and of press in present-day Germany. The subjects treated in the press of democratic countries supplies an aid to inquiry which is absent here since no criticism is tolerated for long, if it conflicts with National Socialism.

Italian Youth Found Developing Ideas Along Given Official Lines

By Paul Cremona

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rome

Owing to the totalitarian political regime, for several years now obtaining in Italy, Italian youth is more or less forced to develop ideas, in both the political and social fields, along given official lines. The Government has marked out a given policy, which all must follow. It is therefore not surprising that in questioning Italian youth on such subjects as Fascism, pacifism, unemployment, etc., one gets almost similar answers and similar views.

It is, however, obvious that young Italians, even if they hesitate to say so openly, feel a certain sense of constriction and uneasiness in being obliged to follow a cut and dried plan imposed upon them by a dictatorial government. The ambition of a large proportion of these young men is to create something new and constructive, not having the seal and imprint of the Fascist regime, but able to detach itself from its guiding principles and, if necessary, oppose them.

Very Difficult

This, however, is very difficult, if not altogether impossible, for intellectual Italian youth. One of the results of this state of affairs in Italy is the lack of interest on the part of Italian youth for the study of political and social problems. There exists, therefore, a sort of intellectual abstenteeism on the part of Italian youth toward political and social questions. But this, which might be called the negative side of Fascism in its dealings with youth, is counterbalanced by their persuasion of the soundness of Fascist political ideas, taken as a whole.

It may be said that Italian youth is placed in a situation in which it figures simply as a spectator, and while feeling itself somewhat downtrodden and oppressed in the sentiments and ideas that are impressed upon it, prefers not to react, a little owing to indifference, a little owing to fear, and partly also because at the bottom of its soul it knows and admits that the Fascist gospel preached into them contains at least a foundation of truth.

Unemployment. The economic crisis and the growth of unemployment in Italy have affected notable changes in the various social strata including those of the rising generation, which looks upon this problem in a matter-of-fact way. To get a job, they consider, is simply a stroke of luck. And where fortune or luck reign supreme, study and other mental qualifications do not constitute a privilege. Energy, cleverness and will power are worth more in practical life than mental culture. Material qualifications beat spiritual ones.

Do Not Know Meaning

Communism. Young men of 20 or 26, who were little boys at the dawn of Fascism and who have grown up under its influence, do not even know, as a rule, what Communism means, or have only vague and imprecise notions about it. But there are exceptions, notably among university students, but, curiously enough, not among the working classes. The Special Military Tribunal has often to deal with cases of very young men who engage in Communist propaganda, and in most cases the accused are fanatics, enthusiasts imbued with a sincerely felt conviction.

Fascism. In its present phase, even for young people, Fascism is no longer a party or a political doctrine, but is looked upon almost as a religious dogma, being accepted as a rule of life, without discussing its merits or demerits. It is rendered all the more acceptable to Italian youth inasmuch as it exercises a powerful attraction by means of its organizations for physical and sporting culture. Moreover, the fact of belonging to the Fascist Party smooths the way to young men in search of employment.

Hard to Find

Pacifism. Pacifist ideas and currents are difficult to find among young Italians, given their education which is emphatically directed toward militarism. Many of these young men believe that war is necessary and they seem to consider it as a sort of patriotic holiday. They connect it with the unemployment problem and hope that a victorious war might better things and open chances in life that are now closed to them.

Temperance. Although Italy is the land of vine, the problem of alcoholism has never existed in this country and intemperance is practically unknown. Hence temperance is a problem to which young Italians have never given any thought.

Soviet People's Loan Reduces Real Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

state industry are mounting. The money must be found somewhere, and only the workers can provide it.

For years the Soviet Government has been compelled to finance its huge expansion projects entirely by levies upon its population. At first it acquired capital by repudiating debts of previous regimes, and by confiscating all private property in Russia, native and foreign, including all land, buildings, stocks and bonds, factories, mines, etc., as well as valuable personal property such as jewels and works of art.

Under the New Economic Policy (1921-27), individuals in town and country were permitted again to make accumulations of private property, but the first Five Year Plan inaugurated a second period of confiscation which brought all property into the hands of the State.

Since 1928 the state has financed itself by taxes in money and kind, by the profits of state industry, trade and agriculture, and by internal loans or levies. During the first Five Year Plan, the latter provided 12 per cent of "capital investments." After the propertied class disappeared, these levies fell directly upon the workers. Each new loan has meant a corresponding reduction in the worker's living standard, only partly compensated by increases in wages.

There is evidence that state "planners" expected profits from state industry to increase more rapidly than they have. Apparently they hoped to avoid a compulsory loan this year, knowing how unpopular these levies are. For three months they tried to induce genuinely voluntary purchase of bonds.

Lack of Volunteers

But the results were disappointing. And suddenly the full force of the formidable organization which has been created to raise internal loans was set to work; the methods do not change from year to year. The official press published "demands" from dozens of factories and institutions for a new loan. The question was put to vote in every trade union and collective farm.

Voting is open, and the ruling party sends observers. No worker cares to offend the party which controls all political and economic power in Russia, all jobs and possibility of livelihood or advancement. And even if a minority dares offer opposition, they are bound by the majority vote of their organization.

The 2,700,000 members and candidates of the ruling party, together with all who hold favored positions in the powerful state machine, exert all their influence to make the loan a success. They succeed in persuading many workers that they should be willing to make present sacrifices in order to assure themselves ultimate benefits.

But there is little doubt that the present loan, larger than any before, will affect adversely the immediate living standards of Russian workers. Whatever the future may be, real wages for the present are reduced.

Standard Oil Proposes 'Cost of Living' Raise

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—A 5 per cent "cost of living" increase in wages has been proposed by the Standard Oil of New Jersey to its operating subsidiaries, as a result of discussions by the operating companies with employee representatives, it was announced today.

The matter is being negotiated in joint conferences between the management of the companies and employee representatives, it was said.

The offer would be effective June 1. Approximately 46,700 persons, earning $5000 a year or less, would be affected by the step, with an increase in domestic pay rolls of about $4,000,000 annually.

Youth and Militarism Linked by Government Ties



By Permission Hitler Youth Movement, Berlin; Wide World

Upper Left—Members of Hitler Youth Organization Massing Their Colors at Potsdam. Upper Right—Members of Young Fascists Organization Parading the Streets of Rome. Lower—German Youth Building a Radio Set

Meat-Cost Protest In New York Cuts Sales at Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28 — A housewives' embargo on retail meat shops in New York City is today having national repercussion, dispatches from Chicago reporting that the demand there for cattle is slow, with some of the smaller packers out of the market, awaiting developments in connection with this buyers' strike.

Meat bills have been steadily rising this spring and have now reached a level of 54 per cent above 1934, a survey today revealed. This increase has made housewives food price-conscious, and today they are picketing retail meat shops in every section of the city where the militant United Council of Working Class Women is strong.

Evidence of the repercussion the consumer boycott is having on the retail market was had over the week end when the New York State Association of Retail Meat Dealers called a general mass meeting to protest against the high prices they pay the packers.

One-Day Strike Called

Unless cognizance of the consumer predicament is taken by the commodity markets, the women have declared for a one-day strike against all meat purchases on June 8, which will be recognized throughout the city as a day of protest and of refusal to buy meat at present prices.

Meanwhile the City Action Committee Against the High Cost of Living, made up of delegates elected by women's social clubs, the United Council, settlement houses, mutual benefit societies and Negro church members, began a drive in the Brownsville and Williamsburg sections of Brooklyn, Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx and the Coney Island and Brighton Beach sections.

Their embargo has met with quick response from butchers, some shops displaying signs: "Closed in sympathy with the strikers."

10-Cent Cut Demanded

According to a statement by the committee, hundreds of small meat shops have closed down and "women having the temerity to try to buy meat at present prices found themselves quickly pulled out of the shops by outraged nonpurchasers."

David Andron of the retail kosher meat trade code authority, said he believed that 3000 of the 4500 shops whose proprietors are members of the Federation of Greater New York, Inc., were doing no business yesterday.

The picketing activity is on the basis of a demand for a 10-cent reduction in the price of native beef. Representatives of this group, headed by Sarah Licht, secretary, were putting the problem up to officials of the Wilson, Armour and United Beef companies here today.

"Our fight is not against the small butchers," Miss Licht said. "Our aim is to win them to support the fight against the big packers who are responsible for the high prices."

At the offices of the Institute of American Meat Packers, recent increases in beef and pork are laid primarily to the millions of bushels of animal food wiped out by the drought in the Middle West. This is reflected in Department of Agriculture reports, it was asserted, and in a cessation of heavy shipments of cattle and hogs to the Chicago packers following the heavy shipments to the market from the drought regions for disposition regardless of price.

"Your extra food dollars for meat are going to farmers who for years have tried to make a living out of loading your dinner table with beautiful supplies of meat and in return were paid prices which brought many of them to the edge of bankruptcy," the institute quotes from a department report.

The women, however, kept cognizant of "what things cost" by the consumer's food guide of the New York City Department of Public Markets, believe the situation is less simple than this. The price jump takes on real proportions when, in comparison with 1933, when chuck meat cost 16 cents a pound, it rates at 29 cents a pound, retail, today; porterhouse has jumped from 34 to 55 cents, pork chops from 20 to 37 cents, ham from 17 to 28 cents, lard from 10 to 20 cents.

Rome as Center Of Conciliation Asked by Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 27 — Having fathered the formation of a conciliation committee for consideration of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, Britain is now keeping a parental eye open to try to avoid undue delay in the committee's getting to work.

It was not settled at Geneva where this body should meet nor when, but the two Governments concerned are understood to be in communication on the subject. Italy is believed to favor Rome as the seat of the committee's labors.

Meanwhile observers here have been trying to weigh up concessions made by each side. Their respective demands have varied so much that this computation is a difficult task, but the following is believed to be an accurate summary.

First, Ethiopia demanded arbitration under Article 5 of the 1928 treaty. She has obtained conciliation instead, with a proviso that if the four conciliators fail to agree, a neutral fifth shall be added, thus transforming them into an arbitration committee.

The Ethiopians also wanted a committee to deal with the whole frontier issue but the decision limited it to consideration of the frontier in relation to the Ualual incident. The other principal Ethiopian demand was that Italy should cease sending troops to East Africa. This has not been conceded, but Premier Benito Mussolini has promised not to have recourse to force for settlement of the dispute.

McGee Sentence Commuted

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 27 (AP)—Gov. Guy B. Park today heeded the plea of Miss Mary McElroy and commuted the death sentence of Walter McGee, her kidnapper, to life in prison. McGee was the first person in the United States to be given the extreme penalty for kidnaping.

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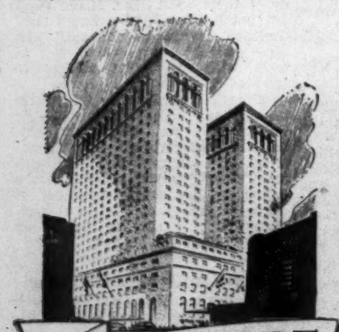
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"Such Roses! . . How do you grow them?"


But it's told for you in the June Better Homes & Gardens
"Growing roses is one of the finest outdoor sports in Amercia," says Everett A. Piester. "As in any sport, you cannot always win, but you can improve your game." And in the June issue of Better Homes & Gardens he goes on to tell in detail how to select, plant, and care for roses—in short, how to improve your rose game so much that an enthusiastic gallery will applaud—while you yourself get a thrill that only a rose enthusiast can appreciate.
But, that's only the beginning. In a fascinating story, "Bulbs You Seldom See," Marian Cuthbert Walker tells about raising autumn crocus, or fall blooming Amaryllis—indoors. Since June's the time to get these bulbs, June's the time to read this article.
The home decoration story is by Katharine M. Kahle,—"One Good Slip-Cover Deserves Another." It has a host of new ideas for furniture slip-covers to recondition and re-style your chairs, couches, davenports.
For the kitchen artist, there's a story on frozen pleasures concocted with the aid of refrigerator trays, new summer recipes for dried fruits. There's a story about vegetables and their use that will help you turn scorners into voracious enthusiasts.
Whatever your interest—if it's a home interest—you'll find this June issue delightfully entertaining and informative. It's a splendid opportunity to become acquainted with Better Homes & Gardens, if you haven't already had that pleasure. You'll find it as fascinating as any summer fiction magazine, yet full of practical ideas for making your home more attractive and more livable—ideas you can use right now for a more enjoyable summer. Get a copy at your news stand today.

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A Love of Gardens Came Over in the Mayflower, Too

Gardening

A Tuesday Page

Did You Know That Colonial America Was A Land of Much Loved Gardens?

The Facts Collected Here Will Interest Your Garden Club—Also, If You Have an Early American House These Flowers Belong to It

By Elizabeth R. Coles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

El Paso, Texas

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE says of the Puritans, in his "American Note Book": "There is not a softer trait to be found in the character of those stern men than that they should have been sensible of these flower roots clinging among the fibers of their rugged hearts, and felt the necessity of bringing them over sea, and making them hereditary in the new land." After 10 wearisome weeks of travel across an unknown sea, to an equally unknown world, the group of Puritan men and women who were the founders of Boston, neared their land of promise; and their noble leader, John Winthrop, wrote in his Journal, "We had now fair sunshine weather and so pleasant a sweet aire as did much refresh us, and there came a smell off the shore like the smell of a garden."

"A smell of a garden" was the first welcome to our ancestors from their new home; and a pleasant and perfect emblem it was of the life that awaited them. They were not to become hunters and rovers, not eager to explore quickly the vast wilds beyond; they were to settle down in the most domestic of lives, as tillers of the soil, as makers of gardens.

What must that sweet air from the land have been to the sea-weary Puritan women on shipboard, laden to them with its promise of a garden! For no doubt every woman bore with her across the seas some little package of seeds and bulbs from her English home garden and perhaps a tiny slip or plant of some endeared flower, watered each day, we fear, with many tears, as well as from the surprisingly scant water supply which we know was on board that ship.

And there also came flying to the Arbella, as to the ark, a dove—a bird of promise—and soon the ship came to anchor. "With hearts revived in conceit new lands and trees they spy, Scenting the caedars and sweet fern from heat's reflection dry," wrote one colonist of that arrival in his "Good News from New England." Then all went ashore in the sunshine of that ineffable time and season—a New England day in June—and they gathered a store of fine strawberries, just as their Salem friends had on a June day on the preceding year gathered strawberries and sweet single roses, so resembling the English eglantine that the hearts of the women must have been not a little comforted. Soon all had dwelling places though they were but humble log cabins. Pasture lands and commons were portioned out; and in a short time all had garden plots and with sheltering roof-trees, and warm firesides and with gardens, even in this lonely new world they had homes.

Due to Much Inquisitiveness

We would have a scant notion of the gardens of these New England colonists in the seventeenth century, were it not for a cheerful traveler named John Josselyn, a man of varied tastes and much inquisitiveness who published in 1672 a book entitled "New England's Rarities Discovered," giving an account of his two voyages here in 1638 and 1663. He made a very careful list of vegetables which he found thriving in the new land. His flower list is the earliest known. These lists were published 50 years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth; from them we find that the country was just as well stocked with vegetables as it was a hundred years later when other travelers made lists, but the flowers seemed few.

With rows of hollyhocks glowing against the rude stone walls and rail fences of their little yards; with clumps of lavender cotton and honesty and gillyflower blooming freely; with feverfew prospering, to sow and slip and pot and give to neighbors, with a "rose looking in at the window"—a sweetbrier, eglantine, or English rose—these colonial dames might well find "Patience growing very pleasantly" in their hearts as in their gardens. Did they not grow "rosemary for strewing"; orris root for sachet powder; lavender for old lace; sage and summer savory and marjoram for flavoring meats, and thyme for broths and dill for pickles? Pennyroyal stood ready to combat mosquitoes and lavender cotton to banish moths. Doubtless they soon added to these garden flowers many beautiful native blooms, rejoicing if they resembled any beloved English flower and quickly giving them familiar old English plant names.

William Penn's Lands

In Pennsylvania, from the first years of the settlement William Penn encouraged his Quaker followers to plant English flowers and fruit in abundance and to try the fruits of the new world. George Fox, the founder of the Friends or Quakers, who passed on in 1690, left 16 acres of land to the Quaker Meeting in the city of Philadelphia. Of these 16 acres, 10 were for "a close to put Friend's horse in when they came afar to the meeting, that they may not be lost in the woods." While the other six were "for a site for a meetinghouse and schoolhouse and playground for the children of the town to plant with physical plants, for the lads and lassies to know simples and to learn to make oils and ointments." Though nothing came from his bequest, there was later fulfillment of Fox's hopes in the establishment of a successful botanic garden in Philadelphia and in planting, growth and flourishing, in the province of Pennsylvania, some of the loveliest gardens in the new world. There floriculture reached, by the time of the American Revolution, a very high point.

The garden at "Grumblethorp," the home of Charles J. Wister Esq., of Germantown, Penn., dates back to colonial days and is still flourishing and beautiful. In 1728 was established, by John Bartram, in Philadelphia, the first botanic garden in America. The ground on which it was planted and the stone dwelling house he built thereon in 1731, are now part of the park system of Philadelphia. Bartram traveled much in America, and through his contant correspondence and flower exchanges with distinguished botanists and plant growers in Europe, many native American plants became well known in European gardens, among them the lady's slipper and rhododendron.

The example and precept of George Washington also had an important influence; for he was constant in his desire and effort to secure every good new plant, grain, shrub and tree for his home at Mount Vernon.

There is little evidence that a general love and cultivation of flowers was as common in humble homes in the Southern colonies as in the New England and middle colonies. The teeming abundance near the tropics made any special gardening unnecessary for poor folk; flowers grew and blossomed lavishly everywhere without any coaxing or care. On splendid estates, however, there were splendid gardens. Even as early as 1682 South Carolina gardens were declared to be "adorned with such flowers as to the smell and eye are pleasing and agreeable as the rose, tulip, lily, carnation, etc." Charleston dames vied with each other in the beauty of their gardens.

Magnolia Gardens, Charleston

The climax of magnificence in Southern gardens has been for years at Magnolia-on-the-Ashley, the ancestral home of the Draytons since 1671. It is impossible to describe the affluence of color in this garden in springtime; masses of unbroken bloom of giant magnolias, splendid crepe myrtles, mammoth rhododendrons, azalaes of every azalea color, all surrounded by walls of the golden Banksia roses and hedges covered with jasmine and honeysuckle. Contrasted with all this gay and brilliant color, is one of the most somber things in nature, great live oaks heavily draped in gray moss. The avenue of large oaks was planted two centuries ago.

The universal flower in the old-time garden was the lilac. It was the most beloved bloom of spring and gave a name to spring—"lilac time." They shade the front yard, grow by the kitchen doorstep, spring up beside the barn, shade the well, hang over the spring house, crowd by the fence side and the country road. It has ever been a flower welcomed by English-speaking folk since it first came to England by the hand of some mariner. It is said that a German traveler named Busbeck brought it from the Orient to the Continent in the sixteenth century.

In every old-time garden, save the revered "front yard," the borders stretched into the domain of currant and gooseberry bushes, and into the orchard. William Lawson in his book, "A New Orchard," published in 1618 says, "What can your eye desire to see, your ears to hear, your mouth to taste or your nose to smell, that is not to be had in an orchard?" Orchard and garden could scarcely be separated, so closely did they grow up together. The sedate and comfortable motherliness of old apple trees is felt by all apple lovers. John Burroughs speaks of "maternal old apple trees, regular old grandmothers, who have seen trouble." Another author speaks of "provident old tree mothers on the orchard slope, whose red-cheeked children are autumn apples."

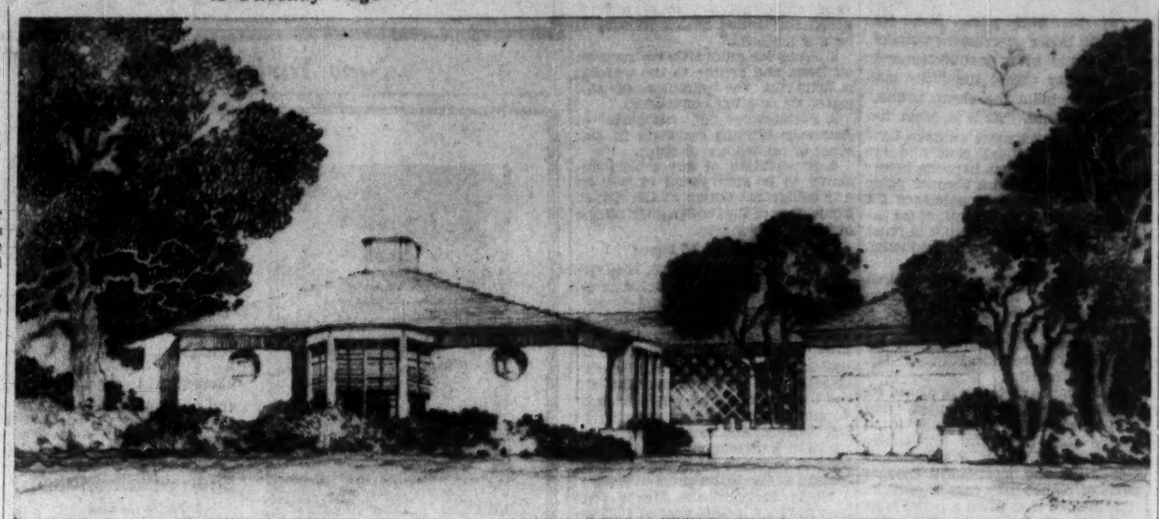
The "Noon Mark"

A century or more ago, in the heart of nearly all English gardens and in those of our American colonies as well, there might be seen a pedestal of varying material, shape and pretension, surmounted by a sundial. The most primitive mode of knowing of the midway hour was by a "noon mark," a groove, cut or line drawn on door or window sill which indicated the meridian hour through a shadow thrown on this "noon mark." A good guess as to the hours near noon could be made by noting the distance of the shadow from the noon mark. An advance step in accuracy and elegance was made when a simple metal sundial was attached to the window sill instead of cutting the rude noon mark. Soon the sundial was set on a simple pedestal near the kitchen window, so the active worker within might glance at the dial face without stopping her work. Charles Lamb says:

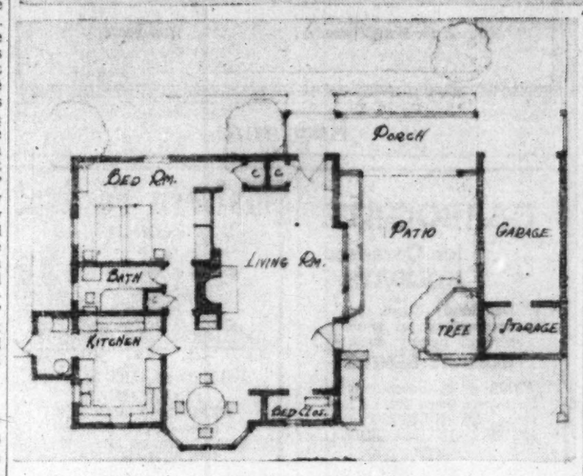
> What a dead thing is a clock, with its ponderous embowelments of lead or brass, its pert or solemn dulness of communication, compared with the simple altar-like structure and heart language of the sundial. IT stood as the garden god of Christian gardens. Why is it almost everywhere banished? If its business use be suspended by more elaborate inventions, its moral uses and its beauty might have pleaded for its continuance. It spoke of moderate labors, of pleasures not protracted after sunset, of temperance and good hours. It was the primitive clock, the horologe of the first world. Adam could scarce have missed it in Paradise. The shepherd carved it out quaintly in the sun, and turning philosopher by the very occupation, provided it with mottoes more touching than tombstones.

Beehives were once found in every garden. Another pretty and appropriate garden furnishing was the dove-cote. The possession of a dove-cote in England, and the rearing of pigeons, was free only to lords of the manor and noblemen. When the colonists came to America, many of them had never been permitted to keep pigeons. The settlers must have reveled in the freedom of the new land as well as in plenty of pigeons, both wild and domestic. A beautiful and fitting tenant of old formal gardens was the peacock. A fine peacock with full-spread tail makes many a gay flower bed pale before his panoply of iridescence and color.

It is a balmy night in spring, the moon has just risen over yonder hill. Will you not come with me into the garden? The white cattle are sleeping in careful shelter; the white dogs are silent and the white peacocks and fowls are in coop and cote and "only the white sheep are sometimes seen to cross the strips of moon-blanch'd green." On every side the old terraced walls are covered with roses and flowering vines, banked with shrubs. The old time flowers are running over with bloom. The beds are edged with white candytuft, flowers of spring snowflake and Star of Bethlehem and jonquils spireas in their white mantles, doubled-flowered cherries and almonds and old favorites, such as Peter's Wreath, all white and beautifully expressing simplicity, pureness and a closeness to nature. White night moths bear messages from flower to flower.



House Designed and Built for a Business Woman. Winchton L. Risley, Architect, Los Angeles, Calif.



Built for a Business Woman

Designed for One Who Loves Study, Privacy, Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

THE owner of this home, being a business woman and occupied most of the week, desired a small home where she might enjoy privacy and her garden. She also insisted that as hers was to be a maidless house, all the latest developments in step-saving, labor-saving and time-saving equipment would be provided. This would permit her more time and freedom for quiet study and the pursuit of her hobby, the garden.

One approaches the house, screened from the street by hedges, by the driveway to the garage. The latter has deeply recessed doors which fold overhead. A storage space for trunks, suitcases, etc., is located at the rear of the garage. It will be noted that by placing the garage on the lot line and extending a porch from it to the house, results in a small but well protected and private patio open to the garden.

The living room has a fireplace flanked by bookshelves, the whole wall being paneled in wood. The opposite wall is partially filled by a wide but flat bay window overlooking the patio. A glass door permits one to enter the patio and provides a method of serving meals there. In an alcove on the garden side is another bay window containing space for a small dining-room table and four chairs. Cupboards, with glass doors above for dishes and storage space below for linen, are conveniently located. For the occasional guest a built-in bed with a ventilated closet is placed on this end of the room.

One might well imagine this room furnished with a patterned wallpaper, white woodwork, glistening brass fixtures, gay chintz draperies and Venetian blinds.

The owner's room has two exposures, plenty of closet space and may be entered from either the living room or from the bathroom hall. For economical plumbing, the kitchen and bath are placed near each other. Both are covered with rubber tile flooring and have colored carrara glass wainscots, that in the kitchen being confined to the space above the counter top and behind the range. The kitchen is compact but very workable and is illuminated by indirect lighting. One of the features of this room is the plan desk with space for radio, telephone, clock, books, which may also be used for a hurried breakfast.

A small forced air gas unit is placed on the rear porch. It will provide warm air in winter and in the summer the gas can be turned off and the house can be ventilated with clean humidified air.

This description would not be complete without a word or so about the brick-paved patio, the graceful olive tree casting picturesque shadows on the pavement, the latticed porch with its louvred doors and the flowers and potted plants, for this was the idea around which the house was designed.

This house was planned by a Los Angeles architect, Winchton L. Risley, A. I. A. In 1932 Mr. Risley was awarded a gold medal for residential work by Better Homes in America.

Hobbies and Hints

Formal Plantings for Wild Flower Gardens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Maine

Dear Editor:

Many contributors to the Monitor have mentioned wild flower gardens, usually telling of their naturalistic planting, but my husband and I have become interested in more formal plantings of the native flowers that grow near us in such abundance. We have three favorite "garden surprises," that we use year after year.

The first is for early spring blooming—a solid square of "innocence" (bluets) (Houstonia caerulea), three feet each way, bordered with common blue violets (one plant wide), and outside of that a green border of live-forever (sedum purpureum). We take up the bluets in solid 6-inch squares, as the roots are tightly massed, and press them down firmly when transplanting. Blooming goes on without interruption. The blue violets, of course, thrive wonderfully under cultivation, and the purpose of the prim line of live-forever is to keep in bounds the exuberance of the violets. When the bluets are done blooming we stick in some coleus plants among their shallow roots; the foliage of the violets is glossy green and contrasts well with the coleus's red leaves all summer, and we clip the tops from the live-forever to prevent blooming, as the flower is a dingy magenta.

Our second "wild flower favorite" is in a corner where buildings come to a right angle. Here we use the common white field daisy (six or eight plants). Cultivation and fertilizer make wonderful masses of bloom of these plants. Last year one plant had 60 full bloom daisies at once. We take up these plants in May and keep them hoed and well watered. Outside the daisies we used bachelor's-buttons (corn flowers) last summer in a narrow border.

The third garden treasure is a bed of zinnias, bordered and interspersed with "wild carrot" or "Queen Anne's Lace," as some call it. If our land were free from this plant I should not wish to plant it, but since we have it everywhere, we decided to accept it, and enjoy its really delicate beauty. So we planted a big bed of mixed zinnias where we knew the wild carrot grew thickly. Among the zinnias we left a few plants of the "carrots." Then when the time came to mow the grass we left a narrow strip close to the outer edge of the bed, unmowed. The wild carrot blooms late in the summer, and we never had a lovelier garden than the zinnias seen through the "frill of Queen Anne's Lace." It requires only a few moments' work with shears to remove the seeds of this weed, while still green and so prevent it from spreading farther.

This summer we plan to experiment more with wild things in formal beds, with the blue water flag, especially, and with the wild cardinal flower which also likes wet feet. The water, which will make these thrive, should also suit the lovely meadow rue whose mist of white flowers lines the brooks here in July. —— (Mrs.) M. B.

> In some localities the State Wild Flower Associations ask people not to dig up certain of the native wild flowers because they are becoming scarce. Of course, where it is legal and where it is wisely done, the resulting private wild flower garden might be considered a form of wild flower conservation—Editor.

Colorful pottery ramekins from the kitchen cupboard may be used as containers for pots of very small plants and for miniature cacti. Several of these bright plant containers on a hanging kitchen shelf or a narrow window sill are very attractive.

Plants from lemon, grapefruit and avocado seeds make attractive greenery in the home. The lemon and grapefruit seeds may be planted directly in small pots of earth and little seedlings of bright, tender green will spring up.

Garden High Lights

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

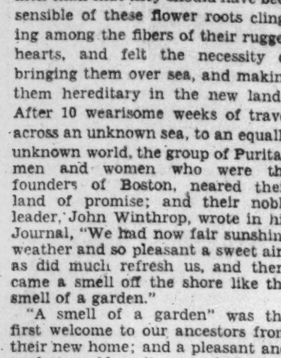
Every garden needs high lights just as every picture does. Usually the garden high lights are achieved by plantings of white flowers. Plenty of what is quite a necessity in the garden during the hot days of July and August, and when the moon is full, the daytime effect of of the midsummer garden with plenty of white blooms is transformed into a thing of special beauty.

White as every gardener knows, is the strongest carrying note in the garden composition and the effect the white flowers will have in the garden picture should be studied carefully, so that the balance, rhythm and harmony of the garden will not be disturbed while placing the high lights.

Tall white phlox planted toward the rear of the border, with lower varieties approaching the center, and dwarfs on the edge, will make a garden appear cool and refreshing on the hottest summer days. Good tall white phlox varieties for this cool effect are Mrs. Jenkins, Jean D'Arc, Jacqueline and Apollo. Snow-Cap, a lovely new white plox, is not so tall as Apollo. The dwarf white variety Mia Ruys, about a foot high, is ideal to use in the front ranks of the border. Dainty white flowers for good transition in working out arrangements of white phlox include Northern Bedstraw, annual babys-breath, the perennial Bristol Fairy, and the Elder daisy which is gracefully branched and carries its dainty white blossoms in abundance for many weeks. The frilled Shasta daisy and sweet alyssum will take care of the edges.

Many artistic gardeners prefer the off-whites for their garden high lights, using creamy white flowers and others with a suggestion of pink or lavender, claiming the contrast is not so sharp, therefore more pleasing to the eye.

The gray-foliage plants are also desirable for high lights and should not be overlooked in garden arrangements. Many charming gray-leafed plants valuable for flower arrangements are lavender cotton, Seibold sedum, kittens-ear (Stachy lanata) if kept within bounds, dusty millers, Artemisias and a host of lovely gray-leafed plants for the rock and wall gardens. Two trees that beautify the garden with their high lights are the native quaking aspen, with the gentle movement of its leaves, and the greatly loved white birches. L. S. M.



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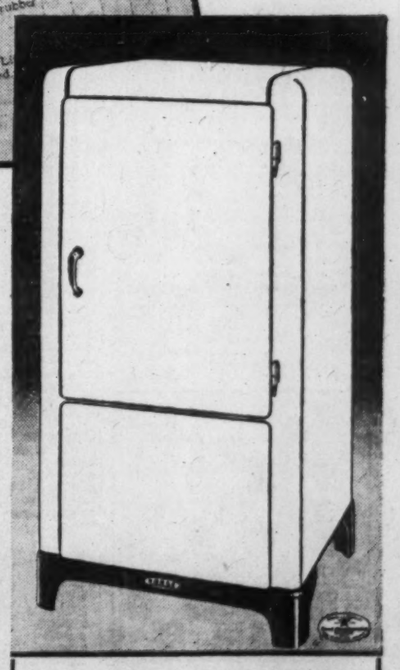
1 *Is it economical?* Because of its compressor design, Norge uses *less* current to make *more* cold. The result is saving in both refrigeration and in food costs. Owners report savings up to $11 a month.

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Airplane Compared to Taxi In Public's Call for Speed

Aviation believes it is entering an era when the public will take a plane to cover long distances in a hurry as naturally as it now hops a taxi to get shorter distances quickly.

Gone is the day of goggles and duster. There enters, in the opinion of William T. Piper, secretary of the Taylor Aircraft Company, the time when Bostonians—top-hatted, white tie and all—will be air-taxiing to the opera in New York.

Mr. Piper's company at Bradford, Penna., manufactures a light sport plane known as the "Cub" which is popular with younger aviation enthusiasts.

Plenty of Landing Fields

"But a greater day is dawning upon the horizon," Mr. Piper predicts, "a day when people will look back upon the automobile age and shudder at the thought of winding this way and that through a maze of automobiles and trucks. Landing fields for planes will be so common in a few years that there will be no reason for the bugaboo complaint of today's customers, 'Where will I land in case of engine trouble?' "

Mr. Piper believes the Government could do a lot for the cause of private flying by spending money in small towns and at intervals over wild lands, to clean up areas which could be used for emergency fields. He also proposes a campaign of aviation education. "Millions have been spent in popularizing the automobile until today scarcely a family is without some mode of vehicular transportation. Millions are spent on roads and on bridges. Aviation has all the road space it needs in the air. Instead of bridges it asks for only a few stepping stones."

Commenting on the criticisms made by airplane manufacturers that the scheme of Eugene L. Vidal, director of air commerce, to evolve and build 10,000 planes costing about $700 is a publicity stunt to direct attention to him and his department, Mr. Piper said cheaper planes will not be possible until aviation is actually more popular.

Cheaper Production Needed

"It costs as much now for an airplane motor," Mr. Piper said, "as it does for a whole car. Tire manufacturers can't afford to make tires suitable for planes for less than the cost of 5-ton truck tires. The reason is, small demand.

"If the $700 plane idea goes through under government sanction, it will ruin every manufacturer in the country except the lucky man chosen to build the cheap planes," Mr. Piper said. "As it is, what few prospective customers we have, have heard of the Vidal plan and are waiting to see what happens before they buy. To build a cheaper plane it will be absolutely necessary for one manufacturer to contract for the building of the whole 10,000 in order to benefit from mass production methods.

"But the modern plane required today for the use of the average business man or sports flier is a slow, small, absolutely simple one which takes little or almost no knowledge of technical flying," Mr. Piper continued.

"The emphasis today is placed on safety," Mr. Piper concluded, "and the construction of a plane is so simple that there are few things that can go wrong. For instance, comparing the mechanical moving parts of planes with cars it must be remembered that when a plane is in operation there is only the motor and propeller actively at work with wing flaps and tail moving to guide the ship. Thus transmission, differential and all moveable parts necessary behind the motor in automobiles are done away with."

[A Tuesday Aviation Feature]

Flag on Arms Ships Called Peace Menace

(Continued from Page 1)

cal gas and sends it in American ships, wrapped up in the American flag, manned with American seamen, to be sunk by the submarines and bombing planes.

2. "The banker who raises money to pay for the munitions and who speculates in the stocks of the 'war-babies'—steel, gas and chemicals—and who lures the people into believing there is both profit and honor in this blood money.

3. "The industrialist who knows that the only way to get Fascism established in America is to get the country into a war with all the military dictatorship that involves.

4. "The American who goes into the war zones to make money, recklessly indifferent of the consequences to his nation."

Enabling acts that would give America an enforceable set of peace laws were described as:

1. A complete embargo on the shipment of all arms, ammunition "and any other article or articles which the United States declares to be war material."

2. A similar automatic embargo on all loans and credits to the warring nations for the purchase of war materials or other contraband.

3. Forbiddance of passports to American citizens traveling in war zones or on belligerent ships.

4. Exportation of any article declared to be contraband of war by any belligerent nation at the risk of exporter or of the foreign government or foreign purchaser.

Technicians of Peace

With Senators Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, and Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, the chief speakers at this mass meeting, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia joined it briefly to declare it was for the men who did the fighting and who would have to do the fighting to lead the way to world peace, and to ask that "when we have a disarmament conference, send it to the technicians of peace, instead of the technicians of war.

"It is strange," the Mayor continued, "that in this year of 1935 we are still considering subjects of international law that should have been settled 50 or 75 years ago. It is also significant that these outstanding champions of necessary legislation here tonight were actual participants in the world conflict. They need consult no reference book as to the horrors and uselessness of war."

Clear Policy Required

Drawing graphically from the record of the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee, of which he was chairman, Senator Nye declared that the only hope of our staying out of war is through our people recognizing and declaring as a matter of considered and fervently held national policy that we will not ship munitions to aid combatants, and that those of our citizens who ship other materials to belligerent nations must do so at their own risk and without any hope of protection from our Government."

"If our financiers and industrialists wish to speculate for war profits," he continued, "let them be warned in advance that they are to be limited to speculation with their own capital, and not with the lives of their countrymen and the fabric of the whole nation."

There was a cost attached to such a decision, he said.

"It requires the giving up of part of our present revenue from our merchant marine and from banking; . . . the abandonment of really vast new profits held temptingly before us," he continued.

Profits Mean War

"If neutral rights mean increased profits, then know positively that they mean war."

"Why should we let those who are interested in war profits be the ones to involve our national honor and self-respect? Why should we permit every cargo to be a possible 'point of ignition?' Why can't those who believe collossal armament expenditures are justified to prevent points of ignition see that the loss of a part of our trade and of possible speculative profits is much more sensible. . . ?

"Our American position of security is envious. War for us is only as inevitable as we let greed for commercial advantage and profit, while others bleed, remain inevitable. Certainly we should be counting it highly possible to save ourselves, this generation, from more war."

Set Train for War

Senator Clark also made free use of the inquiry findings, declaring that America's entry into the World War became unavoidable "when the first ammunition ship sailed in 1914."

"Nobody knows to this day the name of the ship, or the date of its sailing," he said, "but it irrevocably set the train that led us into the war."

Representative Maverick, who has sponsored an antiwar bill that would defend American rights only on American soil, was less apprehensive of the war signs in western Europe than his colleagues, declaring that "these countries have been bled white."

"I think the constant war talk of admirals and generals for greater appropriations is criminal nonsense," he said.

Chaplin Keeps to Silent Film

HOLLYWOOD, May 28 (AP)—Charlie Chaplin positively will not speak in his picture now nearing completion. One of the reasons Mr. Chaplin will remain silent in his as yet unnamed picture is technical. The cameras used are "under-cranked." An under-cranked film, projected at normal speed, causes the actors to move with correspondingly greater rapidity. But the sound track which goes with the film cannot be under-cranked.

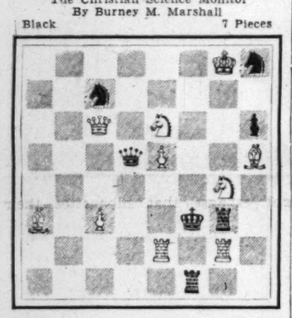
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1725

Composed for The Christian Science Monitor
By Burney M. Marshall

Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

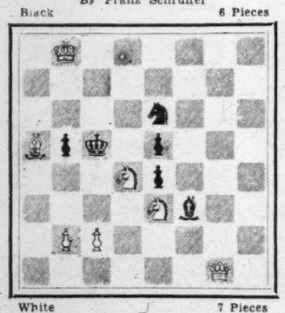
White to play and mate in two

This has an interesting thematic flavor

Problem No. 1726

By Franz Schruffer

Black 6 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, Brentano's Chess Monthly, 1882). Submitted by a faithful reader and connoisseur of beautiful problems.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1723. Kt-K3

No. 1724. 1 B-Q3 BxB
2. Q-KR
1 . . . . P-B4
2. Q-R6

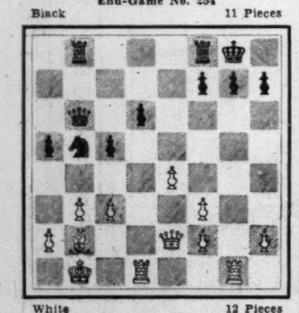
End-Game No. 253. White wins: 1 RxB, KtxR; 2 BxP, KRxB; 3 QxKtch, KxQ; 4 P-B8(Q)ch, and mates shortly.

End-Game

Blackburne, the last great English player, won the following position, which has all the thematic directness that Tarrasch illustrates so profusely in the mid-game section of his "Game of Chess." It comes under the heading, "Discovered Attacks."

End-Game No. 254

Black 11 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The following announcement is taken from the March-April Bulletin of the Correspondence League of America (W. F. James, secretary-tournament director, 3022 Grand Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.): A call to arms—to all American players—every class of player is invited to enter this gigantic match—England vs. America—sponsored by the British Correspondence Chess Association and the Correspondence Chess League of America. Don't miss your opportunity to play in this history-making chess event—and win for America. A book of the best games will be published. The match will start this fall to give time for plenty of publicity in both countries. We invite your whole club to enter as a division, with your own captain, and to give your division a special name. Entry fee is 25 cents. Two games with one opponent. Victory certificate to the winners.

All readers of this column are invited to play in this ambitious international match. An effort will be made to group players according to strength, so that whatever your ability you should find interesting competition.

The New Bedford Chess Club, which seized the limelight some months ago when it sponsored an exhibition game between Keshdan and Reshevsky, has again attracted wide interest. This time the reason is a pair of cable games with Soviet Russia, the first a Queen's Gambit Declined against V. Ragosin, who has white, and the second a Sicilian Defense, with Dr. J. Rocklin, president of the Central Chess Club, Leningrad, playing black. The members of the club consult, and moves are sent by cable every so often.

Here is how Reshevsky defeated Capablanca at Margate. The young New Yorker and former child prodigy, may truthfully be said to have outplayed Capablanca, who, I must be admitted, is not the Capablanca who seemed invincible a few years ago.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Reshevsky White	Capablanca Black	Reshevsky White	Capablanca Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	29 Kt-B2	B-R6
2 P-QB4	P-K3	30 R-R2	B-Q3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	31 Kt(B2)-Q	P-B4
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	32 Kt-Kt5	R-R4
5 PxP	PxP	33 KtxKt	BxKt
6 P-K3	B-K2	34 Kt-B3	Q-K3
7 B-Q3	Castles	35 Q-B2	P-Kt3
8 Q-B2	P-B4	36 Q-B3	R-Q
9 Kt-B3	P-B5(a)	37 R(R2)-Kt2	Q-K2
10 B-B5	R-K	38 R-Kt4	R-Q2
11 Castles	KR P-KKt3	39 K-R	B-Q
12 B-R3	Kt-B	40 P-Kt4	PxP
13 BxB	RxB	41 PxP	Q-Q3
14 BxKt	BxB	42 K-Kt	B-B3
15 P-QKt3	Q-R4	43 K-B2	R-B2
16 P-QK!4!	Q-Q	44 P-Kt5	B-Q
17 Q-R4	P-QR3	45 K-K2	BxP(b)
18 P-Kt5!	R-K3	46 RxKtP	Q-R6
19 QR-Kt	R-Kt	47 K-Q2	B-K2
20 R-Kt2	B-K2	48 R-Kt7	RxRP
21 PxP	RxRP	49 QxP	R-R4
22 Q-B2	Kt-K3	50 QxP	R-R4
23 KR-Kt	R-R2	51 K-Q3	Q-R
24 P-QR4	Kt-B2	52 Q-K6	Q-R6
25 Kt-K5	Q-K	53 R-Q7	R(R4)-KB4
26 P-B4	P-B3	54 R-Kt3	Q-R8
27 Kt-Kt4	Q-Q2	55 RxB	Q-B8ch
28 P-R3	K-Kt2	56 K-Q2	Resigns

(a) Creating a slight potential weakness at Q4, which White exploits masterfully.

(b) Black hopes to save himself with complications, for White threatens to win the QP with R-Kt5, RxR, and R-Kt5, etc.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Capablanca White	Lowenfisch Black	Capablanca White	Lowenfisch Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 Castles	P-Kt5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 B-KB4	B-K2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	16 KR-B	Castles
4 P-K3	P-B3	17 Q-R3!	R-B4(c)
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	18 RxR	BxR
6 B-Q3	PxP	19 B-Kt5	P-KR3(d)
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	20 Kt-Kt4!	B-K2
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	21 BxKt	PxB(e)
9 P-K4	P-B4	22 KtxRPch	K-Kt2
10 P-K5	PxP	23 Q-Kt4ch	K-R
11 KtxKtP	KtxP	24 Q-R5	K-Kt2
12 KtxKt	PxKt	25 KtxP	R-R
13 Q-B3(a)	R-R4(b)	26 Q-Kt6ch	Resigns

(a) So far all is in accord with the most modern analysis. Inferior for White is 13 BxPch, B-Q2, and Black is able to hold the passed QP, for if 14 BxB, KtxB; 15 QxP, Q-R4ch. 13 Castles has been played with good results for White.

(b) Aiming to hold the extra pawn, but probably inferior to 13 . . . B-Kt5ch; 14 K-Q2, R-QKt;

(c) 17 . . . B-Kt2 is somewhat better, but after 18 Kt-Kt4, P-Kt3 (P-R3; 19 KtxKtch, BxKt; 20 BxP! etc.) Black has a difficult game.

(d) 19 . . P-Kt3; 20 Q-R4, B-K2 or K-Kt2; 21 Kt-B6 wins a piece for White.

(e) If 21 . . . BxB; 22 KtxPch, PxKt; 23 QxRP, etc.

Ruy Lopez

Capablanca White	Milner-Barry Black	Capablanca White	Milner-Barry Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 KtxKt	PxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	11 B-KKt5(a)	Q-K
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	12 RxP	P-Q3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	13 PxP	Q-Kt3
5 Castles	B-B4	14 R-KB4	RxR
6 P-QB3	B-R2	15 BxR	B-Kt5
7 P-Q4	KtxKP	16 Q-Kt3ch	Q-B2(b)
8 R-K	P-B4	17 Kt-Kt5	QxQ
9 QKt-Q2	Castles	18 BxQch	Resigns

(a) The move that practically refutes Black's B-B4 and R2 variation, hitherto thought playable.

(b) Otherwise White wins more material with 17 QxKtP.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

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New York

Syracuse—Mondays and Fridays, 3:15 p. m.; Wednesdays, 1:30 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.

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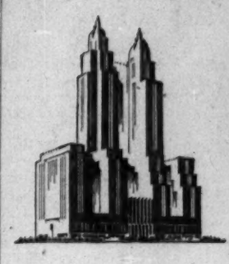
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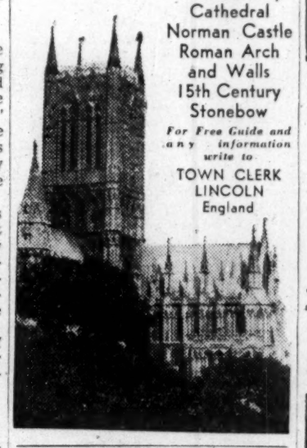
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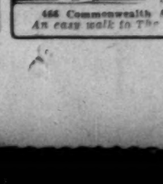


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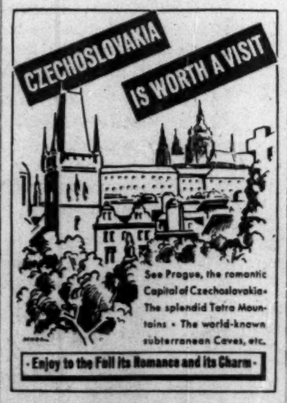
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'Sumer Is Icumen In'

BEFORE our train slid into Windsor Locks, I had been thinking how nicely spring was coming along. The trees on the far side of the Connecticut had at last settled down to a reassuring green, in place of the many indefinable tints with which they had been experimenting lately. The banks of the canal, too, had taken on a verdant come-to-stay quality. In letting my eyes follow this narrow waterway, I had been caught up in the peculiar pleasure a canal always gives me, laid out so primly neat, so detached from more turbulent currents.

It is as if this river were a skein of many waters which, if separated strand from strand, would form countless silver threads of canals. Inspired by the woman across the aisle, busily knitting, I followed the analogy further, rolling up the canal into a smooth snarlproof ball as we ran along beside it. I had selected two misted poplars for needles and was just beginning a mental afghan for Gargantua, when my window presented me with a snapshot of a fisherman sitting on its banks.

* * *

BUT, AS IF this first glimpse only announced what was coming, the train slowed for a station and my window framed the most devout Isaac Walton I had ever seen. Full of years as he was, there was no insulation visible between his corduroys and a bank that, surely, still retained its spring sogginess. But there was no evidence of any discomfort in the peaceful figure slouched contentedly over his line. I studied this absorbed Walton in the faded blue shirt, a fringe of longish white hair showing beneath the rim of an old felt. He nodded several times, as if the fish had him nibbling at the end of *their* line. And then I saw that the hands holding the rod were quite relaxed, that one pull at the line and the tackle would vanish into the canal and the fisherman with it—if he woke in time. Suddenly I realized that the season must have advanced further than I knew. Here was a human being basking in *summer!*

I began to look at the landscape with informed eyes. Why hadn't I noticed before that we were well past that virginal quality of spring? Even the clouds looked more matronly, as I scanned them from my moving window. As we advanced farther into Connecticut, fewer blossoms remained on the trees, while the orchards themselves were carpeted with bloom shaken down. Many trees were in full leaf.

New York and New Jersey corroborated everything Connecticut had had to say about the season, but it was not until we were gliding through the fertile stretches of the countryside around Lancaster that the full richness of summer manifested itself. Sleek cattle stood ankle deep in green that looked almost theatrically luscious—too—too green for this early in the year. And for backdrops, there were the bright red-with-white-trim barns, gay Christmas tree barns, of those quiet people who restrain every impulse at decoration of their persons, but who let their farms fairly carouse in their opulence.

* * *

NOW THE SUSQUEHANNA was presenting comparisons for us to consider, the Connecticut being fresh in our minds. And while we ruminated, winding with the curves of the river, climbing higher into Pennsylvania, we could see summer falling away from us, dropping back into the rich valley we were leaving, until we were in spring again, the spring we thought we had left behind in northern New England.

And then even it began to fail us. In the short hour before sunset, we could fairly see spring withdrawing until scarcely any of her portents were left. So we were quite prepared to see the moon behind a clump of evergreens, the only foliage that was to accompany us the rest of the way.

Even knowing how far down the slope of the mountain we had left the blossoms, it was difficult to be reconciled to an orchard of witches brooms! After days of scanning the bushes for swelling buds, of jumping from tussock to tussock in a boggy meadow hoping to be repaid with violets; after a week of unceasing rain with never an answering surge from anything the eye could see, I began to take refuge in a certain picture I had been carrying around in my mind: a fisherman, full of years, basking in the sun on the banks of a canal, where already the calendar had been turned on to summer. And I let myself follow the season's slow progress up the way I had come. But it was coming! The venerable Walton told me so.

M. W. R.

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The Fountain

THE waters of the fountain divide the silence into patterns. One bird flutters small wings in a shower of pearled drops. This is the silver bouquet of the earth—a music written of air and water and sunlight.

In Rome fountains play beneath the blue of Italian skies, while pigeons weave in the air. In Kensington Gardens Peter Pan stands, a boy forever caught into the marble of a fountain, where all children, young and old, can, if they listen closely, hear a fairy's voice in the thin waters falling.

Somewhere is the fountain of my childhood, whose colored waters made magic in the night of summer. While music filled the slow darkness, the lake flung up this shower of silver-cool drops, flowing to purple, rose, and gold delight—feathering again to silver and evanescent mist.

The music of the Fifth Symphony swelled and triumphed for a moment. The voices of the people were a great chorus. But always the voice of the fountain was heard, echoing the sound of surf and lake waters lapping—one liquid note in the langorous and heavy rhythm of the night.

This again is the season of fountains, of waters playing in sunlight, singing in darkness.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

"WE ARE unique in the world," said Pietro to me, as he leant against the rail of the wooden landing-stage of the ferry; "nowhere else are there gondoliers."

I had known Pietro and his companions, Toni, Mario and the rest, for some weeks, in fact ever since one day when, taking a wrong turning for the Rialto, I had come by narrow streets, wedged between the backs of palaces, unexpectedly on the edge of the Grand Canal. Four or five gondoliers, standing near, had assumed that I wished to be ferried across; and indeed, for a moment, so had I, until I realized that this wooden platform would give me just the necessary room to paint the striking display of palaces I saw in front of me.

"Other cities have their canals," Pietro went on, "for I, unlike my colleagues, have traveled and seen them. Of course, Stockholm is a more beautiful town than Venice, for its streets are wider and have electric trams."

He paused to push away a gondola of which the steel, axe-like bow, impelled into motion through the wash of a passing motor boat, had started to hack the planks at our feet. The remaining gondolas were plunging in the agitated water, knocking against the poles.

My friend looked with scorn after the departing motor boat as it swept down the canal in a rush of foam, its engine roaring.

"Progress," he continued, "is the destruction of the æsthetic. Look at my blouse, for example: it is the true gondolier's blouse, completely white, yet these new fellows buy the cheaper one with the blue collar—ordinary sailor's blouse. I know, for I am of a family of gondoliers."

Some passengers for the ferry had come down the street behind us and, it being now Pietro's turn, he stepped into his gondola. Holding a pole with one arm, he stuck out the other elbow for the people to lean on as they, with less security, now followed him aboard. Pietro, going nimbly to the stern, took up the long single oar and backed the gondola out. A moment later, the curving black boat had turned and was sliding rapidly across to the other side.

Above the busy noise of the canal, I could hear the sweet chimes of the Frari bells, and from time to time a gondolier would sing while he waited for passengers.

"I don't exactly belong to this ferry," said Toni, a boy of seventeen who was wearing the sailor's blouse. "No, Signorina, I am really a plasterer; but I am taking my grandfather's place here as he does not work any more. You see, my brother—" and I would have heard more about Toni's relatives if, at this point, a woman sitting beside me on the bench had not interjected quite placidly: "There's a gondolier in the water."

Hardly crediting my ears, I looked up. A gondola, returning to our side of the canal and now thrusting its nose between the stakes, was devoid of its gondolier. Of the two passengers, the man, in a spotless white suit, was clinging to one of the stakes while the gondola, bobbing freakishly, threatened to back out under his feet and drop him in the canal. But already the gondolier, whose head I could see emerging from the water, had regained control of his craft, and was propelling it from below instead of from above, looking, as he swam, for all the world like a painting by Carpaccio.

Toni, his face beaming, leapt to the steps and reaching far out managed to grasp the *ferro*, and pull the truant gondola to safety; though with a jerk which all but sent the gentleman in the white suit after the gondolier—whom I now recognized as Mario. The latter now climbed dripping and disconsolate from the water, while Toni yelled the news across the Grand Canal.

Poor Mario, his shoes squelching and his garments streaming, had not the heart for the repartee he usually excelled in; and passing us like a marine monster, bereft of his trident, slipped off home to bed while his clothes should dry. Having no others to change into, he was there till the next day; when, in clothes dried, but rather badly ironed, he shyly and shamefacedly returned.

Lilacs

LILACS,
False blue,
White,
Purple,
Color of lilac,
Your great puffs of flowers
Are everywhere in this my New England.
Among your heart-shaped leaves
Orange orioles hop like music-box birds and sing
Their little weak soft songs;
In the crooks of your branches
The bright eyes of song sparrows sitting on spotted eggs
Peer restlessly through the light and shadow
Of all Springs.
Lilacs in dooryards
Holding quiet conversations with an early moon;
Lilacs watching a deserted house
Settling sideways into the grass of an old road;
Lilacs, wind-beaten, staggering under a lopsided shock of bloom
Above a cellar dug into a hill.
You are everywhere,
You were everywhere.
You tapped the window when the preacher preached his sermon,
And ran along the road beside the boy going to school.
You stood by pasture-bars to give the cows a good milking,
You persuaded the housewife that her dishpan was of silver
And her husband an image of pure gold.
You flaunted the fragrance of your blossoms
Through the wide doors of Custom Houses—
You, and sandalwood, and tea,
Charging the noses of quill-driving clerks
When a ship was in from China. . . .

Lilacs,
False blue,
White,
Purple,
Color of lilac,
You have forgotten your Eastern origin,
The veiled women with eyes like panthers,
The swollen, aggressive turbans of jeweled Pashas.
Now you are a very decent flower,
A reticent flower,
A curiously clear-cut, candid flower,
Standing beside clean doorways,
Friendly to a house-cat and a pair of spectacles,
Making poetry out of a bit of moonlight
And a hundred or two sharp blossoms.

Maine knows you,
Has for years and years:
New Hampshire knows you,
And Massachusetts
And Vermont.
Cape Cod starts you along the beaches to Rhode Island;
Connecticut takes you from a river to the sea.
You are brighter than apples,
Sweeter than tulips,
You are the great flood of our souls
Bursting above the leaf-shapes of our hearts,
You are the smell of all Summers,
The love of wives and children,
The recollection of the gardens of little children,
You are State Houses and Charters
And the familiar treading of the foot to and fro on a road it knows.
May is lilac here in New England,
May is a thrush singing "Sun up!" on a tip-top ash-tree,
May is white clouds behind pine-trees
Puffed out and marching upon a blue sky.
May is a green as no other,
May is much sun through small leaves,
May is soft earth,
And apple-blossoms,
And windows open to a South wind.
May is a full light wind of lilac
From Canada to Narragansett Bay.

Lilacs,
False blue,
White,
Purple,
Color of lilac,
Heart-leaves of lilac all over New England,
Roots of lilac under all the soil of New England,
Lilac in me because I am New England.
Because my roots are in it,
Because my leaves are of it,
Because my flowers are for it,
Because it is my country
And I speak to it of itself
And sing of it with my own voice
Certainly it is mine.

—AMY LOWELL, in "What's O'Clock?" (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Above the Clouds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO ONE who has been at work in a low-lying district, where for some time rain and fog have rendered his surroundings far from pleasant, how delightful is the prospect of a change of outlook when he takes a path leading into the hills! For a while, perhaps, the mists may continue to obstruct his view and to shut out the light and warmth of the sun, but at length the persistent climber will find himself emerging out of the region of dullness and restricted vision into an atmosphere of clarity and light. Then, in the sunshine, everything is bright and full of color, in striking and happy contrast to the objects seen on the lower levels.

May not the above be taken as symbolically descriptive of the apparent plight of many individuals and nations at the present time, and as indicating the way whereby all may rise above limiting and unhappy conditions? It may reasonably be argued that a state of depression is the result of unprofitable thinking. Because of the general belief of mankind in many different minds, each having its own opinions—good or bad, harmful or helpful—on every subject, and of being neither sustained by nor related to demonstrable Principle, it is obvious that distress and disharmony, warfare and famine, may frequently be experienced.

What, then, is to be done? Is there a path by which humanity can ascend out of its precarious and too often unhappy conditions? Yes; there is divine, undeviating, demonstrable Principle, the understanding and application of which will lead each and all into a state where evil is seen to be discredited and powerless, and man is found unhampered and Godlike, having dominion over all. God, divine Principle, actuated every thought and deed of Christ Jesus, enabling him at all times to replace disharmony with harmony. God "is rich in mercy," and because of His "great love wherewith he loved us" (Ephesians 2:4) the eternal Christ, Truth, has again been revealed to the world through Christian Science. In this divine Science it is clearly revealed that all real being is spiritual, harmonious, eternal, the creation of God, Spirit; and that all other seeming existence is illusion, the result of false, erroneous thinking. Such erroneous thoughts, proceeding from and based upon a material, mortal, finite concept of creation, are logically shown to have no Principle. Thus the material belief and its seeming manifestation in human experience have no more entity or reality than has a dream.

Clearly, then, our remedy for all ills is to gain an understanding of what is real and God-ordained, and to reject from our consciousness the material and mortal. In his epistle to the Ephesians Paul writes (4:22-24), "That ye put off concerning the former conversation the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts; and be renewed in the spirit of your mind; and that ye put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness." On page 254 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes: "The human self must be evangelized. This task God demands us to accept lovingly to-day, and to abandon so fast as practical the material, and to work out the spiritual which determines the outward and actual."

It does not matter how difficult the position in which the individual may find himself, or how dark the sins which may appear to hold him in bondage. Indeed, the more desperate seems a situation, the more urgent is the need to seek "the kingdom of God, and his righteousness" (Matthew 6:33). A sincere effort to know and to do the will of God will begin at once to ameliorate the condition, for divine Principle is Life, ever present and ever active. It is the will of God that man shall express infinite, harmonious being, and to have no other thoughts and, consequently, no other experiences than those derived from Him. The true record of creation is given in the first chapter of Genesis; and in the following chapters is set forth mortal mind's false, material concept of the truth.

Because of its assumption, in belief, of life and power, mortal mind may appear to retard and make difficult mankind's efforts to enter into man's God-given inheritance of good; but through watchfulness, humility, and prayer, the goal may be attained. Thus, there is disclosed in this age, through Christian Science, a pathway leading out of a dream world, into the glorious realm of God's spiritual, eternal kingdom. In Science and Health (p. 227) Mrs. Eddy says: "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Au-dessus des Nuages

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

POUR celui que son travail a longtemps retenu dans une plaine qu'assombrissaient la pluie et la brume, c'est une joie de prendre le chemin des hauteurs pour aller jouir d'une vue bien différente. Pendant un certain temps, le brouillard continuera peut-être à voiler le paysage, excluant la lumière et la chaleur du soleil; mais s'il poursuit sa marche, l'ascensionniste, sortant des régions grises où la vue est bornée, finira par atteindre les sphères lumineuses qu'embellit la clarté du soleil. Là tout est riant, coloré, et forme un heureux contraste avec la plaine et ses objets grisâtres.

Ce qui précède n'est-il pas le symbole du triste état dans lequel paraissent actuellement se trouver tant de personnes et de peuples? N'y voyons-nous pas en outre une indication concernant la manière dont tous peuvent surmonter les conditions entravantes et malheureuses? Il est raisonnable d'admettre que le marasme ou la dépression proviennent d'un penser sans valeur. La plupart des humains croient à bien des entendements divers, ayant chacun leur opinion—bonne ou mauvaise, utile ou nuisible—sur toutes les matières; ils ignorent qu'ils sont alliés à un Principe démontrable qui les soutient. Or avec de telles croyances générales, il est clair que l'humanité s'expose fréquemment à la détresse, à l'inharmonie, aux guerres et à la famine.

Que faut-il donc faire? Existe-t-il un sentier qui permette au genre humain d'échapper à des conditions précaires et trop souvent malheureuses? Oui, car le Principe divin, constant, démontrable, mettra tous ceux qui le comprennent et l'appliquent à même d'atteindre un état où le mal se trouve être discrédité, impuissant; où rien n'entrave l'homme qui ressemble à Dieu, dont il tient l'empire sur toutes choses. Dieu, le divin Principe, inspirait toutes les pensées et tous les actes de Jésus-Christ, de sorte que le Maître pouvait en tout temps remplacer l'inharmonie par l'harmonie. Dieu est "riche en miséricorde"; et "à cause du grand amour dont il nous a aimés" (Éph. 2:4), la Vérité, le Christ éternel, a de nouveau été révélé au monde par la Science Chrétienne. Cette Science divine révèle clairement que tout être réel est spirituel, harmonieux, éternel, créé par Dieu, par l'Esprit; que toute autre existence apparente est une illusion résultant d'un faux penser. Les pensées erronées procèdent d'un concept de création matériel, mortel, fini; et la logique montre qu'elles n'ont aucun Principe. Ainsi la croyance matérielle et sa manifestation apparente chez les humains n'ont pas plus d'entité ou de réalité qu'un songe.

Évidemment donc, le remède à tous les maux sera d'arriver à comprendre les choses réelles, instituées par Dieu, et d'exclure de notre conscience ce qui est matériel et mortel. Dans son Épitre aux Éphésiens, Paul écrit (4:21-24): "On vous a enseigné... à vous dépouiller, en ce qui concerne votre vie passée, du vieil homme corrompu par les convoitises trompeuses, à être renouvelés dans l'esprit qui inspire vos pensées et à vous revêtir du nouvel homme, créé à l'image de Dieu dans la justice et la sainteté que produit la vérité." A la page 254 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, Mary Baker Eddy a ce passage: "Il faut que le moi humain soit évangélisé. Dieu nous demande d'accepter aujourd'hui même cette tâche avec amour, d'abandonner aussi vite que possible le matériel, et de travailler au spirituel qui détermine l'extérieur et le réel."

Si difficile que soit la position dans laquelle on se trouve, si noirs que soient les péchés qui paraissent assujettir un mortel, il existe une issue. En vérité, plus la situation semble désespérée, plus il importe de chercher sans délai "le royaume de Dieu et sa justice" (Matthieu 6:33). Lorsqu'on s'efforce sincèrement de connaitre et de faire la volonté de Dieu, la situation ne tarde pas à s'améliorer; car le divin Principe est la Vie toujours présente, sans cesse active. Dieu veut que l'homme exprime l'être harmonieux, infini; qu'il n'ait pas d'autres pensées, conséquemment pas d'autres expériences que celles dont Dieu est la source. Le vrai récit de la création se trouve au premier chapitre de la Génese, tandis que les chapitres suivants exposent la conception matérielle et fausse que l'entendement mortel se fait de la vérité.

Parce que, selon la croyance, l'entendement mortel revendique le pouvoir et la vie, il semble retarder et rendre difficiles les efforts que fait le genre humain pour entrer en possession du bel héritage reçu de Dieu; mais la vigilance, l'humilité et la prière permettent d'atteindre le but. Ainsi, grâce à la Science Chrétienne, nous voyons actuellement se révéler le chemin qui sort du domaine des rêves pour aboutir aux glorieuses sphères du royaume éternel et spirituel où règne Dieu. Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 227), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "La Science Chrétienne lève l'étendard de la liberté et crie: 'Suivez-moi! Échappez à l'esclavage de la maladie, du péché et de la mort!' Jésus traça le chemin. Citoyens du monde, acceptez la 'liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu,' et soyez libres! Tel est votre droit divin."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Afternoon in Annapolis

(Field Day)

MAYTIME is flowering in Maryland;
From tinted sky a flawless sun looks down
On histrionic and historical
Façades and narrow streets of Queen Anne's town.

Like a stage setting, too, the vine-hung walls,
The lush perfection of the campus green,
Luxuriant treetops mingling, and beyond
Blue waters sparkling for a backdrop scene.

We watch the play of young men at their games,
The prowess of trained muscles, steady eyes—
The same in many ages, many lands,
Where virile youth has striven for the prize.

These rhythmic rowers might be on the Thames;
Those runners in the distance might be Greek,
That bright expanse that silhouettes their forms,
Aegean blue instead of Chesapeake.

So through an afternoon of current spring,
We watch recurrent scenes, and take away
A bright mosaic, a composite charm:
Perennial youth, and immemorial May.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD

Washing Day

WE DROVE away from Gretna Green,
The two of us together,
And every cottage we passed by
Had linen hanging out to dry
Or bleaching on the heather.
It fluttered underneath the trees,
Or billowed bravely in the breeze;
And, Oh, the skies were blue to see,
Until you turned and smiled at me,
Then as I looked into your eyes,
I thought: "They're lovelier than the skies";
But all I found the wit to say,
Was: "Monday must be washing day,
I'm glad it's such fine weather."

GWEN CASTLE

SCIENCE
and
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

Sharp Break in Stocks Result of U. S. Supreme Court Ruling

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Decline Sharply in An Active Market

By Forrest Price

A rather chaotic market.

Also a very active one, total sales reaching 2,350,000 shares.

First off the bat stocks went up. Then because no one seemed to know what was going to be the immediate outcome of the Supreme Court's decree invalidating the NRA, prices broke sharply.

Opinion was expressed that although there was much confusion in the minds of business and labor leaders as to how the court's decision would affect industry in the immediate future things would soon settle down.

But traders were impatient. And to make sure they would not be holding the bag should a selling movement get under way they helped the downward trend along by unloading.

Then the precarious position of the French franc and the further boosting of the Bank of France discount rate to 6 per cent, the third rise within a week, did not help to steady matters any.

The metals and oils were under most pressure today. Losses of 2 to 6 points were sustained by Federal Mining, Howe Sound, Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, Noranda, International Silver preferred, Kennecott and Magma Copper.

Other substantial losers included du Pont, Bucyrus Erie, Case preferred, Commonwealth & Southern preferred, Wilson preferred, National Steel, Consolidated Oil, Continental Oil, Socony Vacuum, Texas Corp. and Standard Oils of California and New Jersey.

Among the stocks bucking the downward tide were Penney, Public Service of New Jersey, Ingersoll Rand, American Power & Light, Atchison, Union Pacific, Safeway Stores, Sears Roebuck, First National Stores, Chesapeake Corp., Commonwealth & Southern, National Biscuit and Continental Can.

The bond market behaved itself pretty well considering the highly irregular movement of stock prices. The secondary rail loans were in good demand. A strong feature was furnished by Great Northern 4½s, which soared more than 3 points. A drop of more than 2 points in French 7s featured the foreign group.

Among the commodities, cotton was most seriously affected by the court's ruling. It dropped more than $1 a bale. Wheat showed losses for the day. Corn was firm. Hides and rubber were rather heavy.

Whatever may be the ultimate results from the Supreme Court's decision nullifying the NRA the thing that stands out most prominently is the fact that the ruling unanimously supported the Constitution. It was a decision leaning unmistakably toward conservatism.

That is what the orthodox business and financial world most desired. It is contended that the ruling should remove obstacles that served to hinder business progress. Hence restoration of confidence should follow.

There is no doubt that many adjustments and readjustments must be made in different lines of business before things settle down again. These are sure to come.

It is to be remembered that for many decades business got along without any NRA. And also that other countries have survived without it. It was an emergency measure. The emergency is past. The ingenuity of an enterprising people is now bound to assert itself.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Weak; list breaks after NRA decision.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments easy.

Curb: Heavy; mining issues drop.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; sterling firm.

Cotton: Lower; liquidation on uncertainty over French monetary situation.

Sugar: Weak; uncertainty over legality of other NRA legislation.

Chicago

Wheat: Steady to easy; excited trading.

Corn: Firm; short covering.

Cattle: Steady to 25 lower; top $12.50.

Hogs: Steady; top $10.20.

Foreign

London — Business on the stock exchange today was restricted due to the uncertainties of the continental financial position. Giltedged securities and gold mining shares weakened, while industrials and oils were supported. Transatlantic issues firmed on the United States Supreme Court NRA decision. The closing was irregular.

Paris — After a strong opening, rentes receded slightly on the Bourse today when the Bank of France announced a third increase within a week in the discount rate, raising it from 4 to 6 per cent. Stocks strengthened slightly but the market was irregular awaiting further developments. International issues were generally lower. The market closed heavy.

Berlin—Prices on the Boerse were firm throughout today's session with operators concentrated in mining shares.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Monday	79.7	98.7	92.7	68.7
Month ago	80.1	96.2	92.2	67.8
Year ago	87.7	88.2	85.3	68.9
1935 high	87.8	97.0	93.8	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	72.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.0	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Monday	109.5
Month ago	110.1
Year ago	108.6
1935 high	110.3 1935 low 107.9
1934 high	108.3 1934 low 99.1
1928 high	104.4 1932 low 86.8

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 28	Last May 27
33⅛	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	1000	33½	31⅝	31⅝	33
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	45⅝	45¾	45⅝	45¾
5⅝	3⅛	..	Crown Zellerback	500	4	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
25¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	800	20½	18½	18½	20⅛
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	1300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5¾	5¾	..	Cuban Am Sug	2500	8	7¼	7½	8¼
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	350	79¼	75	76	79⅛
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	41½	41½	41½	41
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	1000	22	20¾	20¾	21¾
104¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	1700	103½	103⅜	103½	103
5	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1400	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1400	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
22	16*	..	Cutler Hammer	1000	21½	20	20	20¾
			—D—					
31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	3800	30	27⅞	27⅞	29¼
26	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	2700	24½	24	24½	25
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	2300	31	29	29	29¾
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	1500	15	13⅞	14	14½
82	65	4	Detroit Edison	800	80⅜	80	80	80
32½	26½	1*	Diamond Match	700	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31½
43½	34⅛	2*	Dome Mines	2300	42¼	40¾	41	41½
12⅝	8¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	1800	8⅝	8	8	8¼
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	4300	28¾	24⅝	25	25¾
23	13½	1½c	Dresser A	1500	21½	20	20	..
9¾	6¾	..	Dresser B	1000	10¼	8¼	8½	17
102½	86⅜	2.60	du Pont de Nem	8800	102¾	98⅜	99¼	101¾
131	126½	6	du Pont deb	100	128⅞	128½	128½	..
112½	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	70	111⅝	111½	111½	111½
			—E—					
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	800	5½	5	5	..
149¼	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	3300	149¼	145	145½	148
20⅞	16¾	1	Eaton Mfg	1900	18⅝	18½	18¾	18¾
7¾	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
29	19½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	18200	22½	20⅜	20⅝	21½
6⅛	3⅞	N	Elec Boat	7200	5¾	5⅛	5¼	5⅝
8⅝	6⅛	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3¼	1⅜	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2100	3	2⅝	2¾	2¾
13⅝	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	2800	12½	10⅜	11¼	10½
3⅛	1	..	Elec Pow & L pf	3300	12	11¼	12⅜	11
40⅛	30	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	400	43	42⅞	43	42
63	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	..
2⅞	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	100	2½	2½	2½	..
26½	14	..	Engineers P S pf	300	23	23	23	..
27	14½	.50	Engineers PS ww	100	23½	23½	23½	23½
3⅜	2⅜	2.40	Equitable Off Blg	100	5	5	5	5
14	7¾	..	Erie RR	1900	8¾	8	8¼	8¾
17⅛	6¼	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	11¼	10¾	11	..
12⅝	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	700	12	11¾	11¾	12
23¼	15	.75b	Evans Products	1100	17	16⅜	16⅜	17
			—F—					
6¾	4	..	Fairbanks pf	40	5½	5	5	5
25⅝	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	1700	21	20	20	20½
11⅞	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	2200	11⅜	10⅜	11	10½
76	48	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	210	70¼	70	70¼	70⅜
72	40	..	Fed Min & Sm	400	71	65	65	..
84	54	..	Fed M & S pf	200	93	93	95	..
6⅞	3¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	5¾	5¾	6¼	..
1⅜	..	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1
20⅝	16⅛	.60*	Fed'd Dept Sto	600	19	18	18	18½
35	28½	1.20*	Fidelity Phe F In	800	34½	34	34	34¼
112	106¼	6½	Filene's pf	30	111	111	111	111
48⅞	40	2*	Firestone T&R pf	2400	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	46⅞
94⅞	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	94½	94½	94½	94½
56	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	1200	51½	50⅛	50⅝	45
23	19	1	Florsheim Shoe A	100	23	23	23	..
38⅛	20¼	1	Food Mach	400	34¼	33⅛	33⅞	35
21⅛	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	700	16¼	13¾	13¾	14¾
72	60⅜	..	Foster-Wheel pf	40	72¼	71½	71½	..
10½	4⅜	..	Foundation	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
27½	19¾	.60e	Fourth Nat Inv	2800	27¼	26½	26½	27⅜
18⅝	8⅝	..	Fox Film A	41800	16⅜	14½	14⅝	16⅜
29⅜	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	5800	24⅛	23½	27¾	27¾
26	15	..	Fuller pr pf	10	23	23	..	..
12	4¾	..	Fuller 2pf	60	9	8½	8¼	..
			—G—					
2⅞	1⅞	..	Gabriel Snub A	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
9⅜	7	..	Gamewell	100	8½	8½	8½	..
8½	5½	..	Gen Am Inv	1500	8⅜	7¾	7¾	8⅛
38¼	32⅝	1¾	Gen Am Trans	1800	36	35	35	34½
19⅛	11⅜	.60	Gen Asphalt	3200	18½	16⅜	16⅜	18¾
9⅛	7⅜	.80	Gen Baking	1100	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	8⅝
131	113⅞	8	Gen Baking pf	100	130	130	130	130½
7¼	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	1400	7	6¾	6¾	7
4¾	2	..	Gen Cable	100	3½	3½	3½	..
10	4	..	Gen Cable A	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	8
46½	19	..	Gen Cable pf	300	41	40	41	..
63¼	50	4	Gen Cigar	300	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56½
26¾	20½	.60	Gen Electric	32800	26¾	24⅞	25½	26¼
39⅛	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	3700	35½	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜
5⅜	..	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
66⅜	59⅞	3	Gen Mills	2100	65	64½	65	65½
34¼	26⅝	1	Gen Motors	34100	32½	31	32¼	31½
117½	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	114⅞	113¾	114½	115
4	3¼	..	Gen Out Ad	600	4	3¾	4	..
29½	17⅝	1.20	Gen Print Ink	340	29	28	28	29½
108	93½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	30	105	105	105	..
2½	1¼	..	Gen Pub Service	600	2⅜	2	2	2⅜
30	15⅝	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	23½	23	23	23¾
100	80	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	20	98	97	97	..
25⅝	14⅜	..	Gen Rity pf ww	600	25	24¼	24¾	24⅝
2	2⅛	..	Gen Realty	1500	2	2	2	2
21½	16¾	..	Gen Refractories	2800	21	19½	19½	21
20⅜	16⅛	..	Gen Refract ct	3300	21	19⅝	19⅝	20¼
12	14	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	70	18¼	16	16	18½
16⅝	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2200	14⅞	14½	14½	14⅝
3⅞	2⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	800	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
29	23⅜	1*	Glidden	1900	28¼	27⅜	27⅝	28⅛
109¼	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	10	108⅛	108¼	108⅛	108⅞
1¼	1	..	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	1600	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
18	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust	4200	15⅞	15½	15¾	15⅜
11¼	7½	..	Goodrich	2900	9¾	8¾	9¼	9¾
54¼	40	..	Goodrich pf	900	46	44½	44½	..
28⅞	15¾	..	Goodyear	6900	19⅜	17⅞	18	19⅛
50	20	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
3¼	1½	..	Graham Paige	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8¾	5¼	..	Granby	2100	8	7⅜	7⅜	..
5	2¼	..	Grand Union	200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2½
29¾	14⅜	1.50	Grand Un pf	300	15⅜	15½	15½	15½
21⅛	7⅝	..	Grant (WT)	1100	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	14
17¾	9⅜	..	Great Nor pf	39600	16½	15¼	15¾	15½
12⅞	9¼	.50	Great Nor Ore	1200	11½	11¼	11½	11⅝
32⅜	26⅜	2.40	Great West Sug	2400	31⅜	30⅜	30⅞	31¼
140	119	7	Great W Sug pf	10	135	135	135	135½
55	34	2b	Greene Cananea	10	55	55	55	..
2	1	..	Guantanamo Sug	1100	2⅛	2	2	2⅜
6	4	..	Gulf Mobile & N	300	5¼	5	5	..
			—H—					
6¼	3⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1900	4¼	3¾	3¾	4¼
70⅞	56	..	Hahn D S pf	300	68½	67½	67½	69¼
9⅛	6½	..	Hamilton Watch	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	8¼
20¾	18	1	Harbison Walker	800	20¼	19½	19¾	20¾
9¾	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	4100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
99⅞	31	6½	Hat Corp pf	20	99¾	99	99	..
1	⅛	..	Havana Elec	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2½	2⅛	..	Havana Elec pf	30	2½	2½	2½	2
3⅞	1⅝	..	Hayes Body	600	2	2	2	2
102⅝	85	5	Hazel Atlas	800	103¾	101	101	102⅝
140	102	5*	Helme Geo	100	140	140	140	..
19½	11	.60	Hercules Motors	600	19½	17⅜	17¾	19
60	71	3½	Hercules Powder	400	72½	72	72½	79½
128	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	40	126	126	126	125
160	141½	7*	Helme Geo pf	20	160	159¾	160	..
81¾	73⅛	3	Hershey Choc	100	79½	79⅛	79½	..
10	5¾	..	Holland Furnace	300	9¼	8½	8½	8⅞
11	6¼	.50	Hollander	300	7½	7½	7½	..
40½	30¾	2.50	Houdaille Her A	700	37	36¼	36¾	..
14⅞	6½	..	Houdaille Her B	6700	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞	13½
17¾	9⅛	..	Houston Oil	400	16	15	15	..
33⅜	11	..	Houston Oil new	400	27⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
55¾	43⅞	3	Howe Sound	6700	52¾	48⅝	48⅝	52¾
13⅛	6½	..	Hud & Man pf	100	8	8	8	8
12¾	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	2100	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
4	3¼	..	Hupp Motors	3700	1⅝	1¼	1¼	1¼
			—I—					
17½	9½	..	Ill Central	2800	12	11	11	11⅜
54½	40	..	Ill Central LL	10	51½	51½	51½	..
32	23½	1.65	Indus Rayon	800	27	25⅝	25⅝	26
85	60½	2	Ingersoll-Rand	300	85	83½	84	83¼
64½	49¼	2	Inland Steel	1400	62	60¼	62	63
41⅜	21⅝	..	Inspiration Con	600	31⅛	31¼	31¼	..
6	4	.14	Insuranshare Md	300	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
16⅛	8¾	..	Interboro R T (h)	1200	13⅞	13	13⅜	12¾
7	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	300	5	5	5	5⅜
5	2⅛	..	Int Agr Corp	3400	3¾	3½	3½	3½
42¾	31	..	Int Button pf	40	34¼	34½	34½	..
184½	149¼	.65	Int Business M	100	180	180	180	182
3⅜	2⅜	.20	Int Carriers	700	5⅜	5	5⅛	5½
33	22⅞	1	Int Cement	3200	30½	28¼	28½	29⅞
157	138	7*	Int Harvester pf	100	148	148	148	149
18½	12	..	Int Hydroelec	1000	2	1⅞	2	..
44½	34⅛	.60	Int Harvester	3700	43	41¼	41½	42⅜
100	126	126	Int Nickel pf	100	126	126	126	..
19800	28⅛	2*	Int Nickel	19800	28⅛	27⅜	27½	29
100	98	.40	Int Pap&Pow C	100	1	1	1	1
500	8	5	Int Pap&P pf	500	8	7¾	7¾	8½
200	23¾	..	Int Print Ink	200	23¾	23	23	23
400	34	..	Int Salt	400	34	34	34	..
1100	46	4*	Int Shoe	1100	46	45¾	45¾	46
200	30	..	Int Silver	200	20	20	20	..
20	63	..	Int Silver pf	20	63	63	63	65
12800	8¾	..	Int Tel & Tel	12800	8¾	7¾	8⅛	8⅜
500	11	..	Interstate Dept S	500	11	10	10	10¾
100	94	.90	Intertype Corp	100	94	94	94	..
100	28½	2	Island Crk Coal	100	28½	28½	28½	..
			—J—					
59	49	3*	Jewel Tea	200	57	57	57	58
73	50	..	Johns Manville	4800	50	46⅛	46¾	50
			Jones & L'lin pf	320	63	60	60	62⅞
			—K—					
12⅛	7½	.40e	Kaufmann D St	500	11⅜	11	11	..
20⅝	15¾	.50b	Kayser (J) & Co	300	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	19⅜
55½	34	..	Keith Al Orph pf	100	55½	55½	58½	..
2⅜	⅜	..	Kelly-Springfield	1200	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
16⅜	6	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf	1500	14⅜	13⅜	13⅝	14¾
15	6	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	100	13½	13½	13½	..
13½	3¼	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	200	12½	11⅝	11⅝	..
18¼	14	.50*	Kelvinator Corp	3200	14	14	14	14½
95	84	6*	Kendall Co pf	120	92	89	89	92
21¼	13¾	.60	Kennecott Cop	17800	20⅛	18⅞	18⅞	19⅝
38	23	..	Kinney pf	10	30	30	30	..
24½	19¾	1	Kresge	3100	24¼	23½	23⅝	24
28¾	22¼	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	2800	25½	24	25	24½
			—L—					
21	12	..	Laclede Gas StL	10	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
28½	24	2	Lambert	500	27	26⅞	26⅞	27
12⅞	8½	.80	Lee Rubber	1800	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	11⅜
17⅞	14½	1½	Lehn & Fink	300	15	15	15	15
12½	5½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	7	7	7	7
11½	8	..	Lehigh Val RR	800	7¾	6⅝	6⅝	7½
79¼	67½	2.40†	Lehman Corp	3800	79¼	77⅝	77⅝	78¼
32⅜	21½	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	8700	29½	28¼	28⅝	28⅜
24¼	21	1.60	Life Saver	700	22½	22¼	22½	22
19½	16⅞	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	200	17½	16⅝	16⅞	17
24½	13½	..	Lima Loco Wks	400	17¾	17½	17½	17½
25⅞	17½	.80	Link-Belt	900	25½	24⅜	25	24½
31⅝	24½	1†	Liquid Carbonic	1200	31½	29¾	29¾	30⅜
3⅛	1	..	Loft Inc	300	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
36¼	33	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	400	35	34⅜	34⅝	..
21½	18½	1.20†	Lorillard	2900	21⅜	20⅜	20½	21
1⅞	¾	..	Louisiana OR	1200	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1
17¼	10¾	1½	Louisville G&E A	300	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15½
47¼	34	..	Louisville & N	600	41	40	40	41
140	124	7	Lorillard pf	10	135	135	135	139½
18¼	12¾	..	Ludlum Steel	300	16½	14½	14½	16½
			—M—					
28½	20½	1	Mack Trucks	2200	21½	20½	20½	21⅜
44⅛	30½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	9500	41	39⅝	40¼	38½
7⅛	5½	..	Madison Sq Gar	300	7¼	7	7	..
36	18⅝	2	Magma Copper	1200	33½	30½	31	34⅜
19⅞	7	..	Mallinson pf	110	9	9	9	9
2¼	⅞	..	Manati Sugar (h)	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2
10	4	..	Manati Sug pf (h)	400	9¼	7½	7½	9¾
34½	29	..	Man Elv gtd (h)	140	32¼	31	31	..
22	13¼	..	Man Elv mg (h)	850	17¾	16⅛	16⅛	16½
14	11	.60	Man shirt	200	13½	13	13	..
5½	4½	..	Marenchy Corp	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
3800	35⅛	.40	Marine Mid	3800	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
7	3¼	..	Market St Ry ppf	120	6½	6	6	6½
			—N—					
19½	11	1	Nash Motors	5200	13¼	12⅝	12¾	13⅛
27½	14	..	Nash Chat StL	40	18⅝	18½	18½	..
7¼	4½	..	Nat Acme	200	6⅞	6¼	6¼	..
30¼	22¼	1.60	Nat Biscuit	14600	26⅜	24¾	25¼	24½
15⅛	14⅛	..	Nat Biscuit pf	600	148¾	148	148	..
18⅜	13⅛	.50	Nat Cash Reg	800	15	14½	14½	14⅜
17⅛	12⅞	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	10600	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	15½
29¼	23½	2	Natl Dist	5200	26⅝	24⅞	25	26⅛
4⅝	1⅛	..	h Nat Dept Stores	1200	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
34¾	17	..	h. Nat Enam & St	400	22½	22	23½	23
175¼	143	..	Nat Lead	1000	172½	172½	172½	..
136	121⅝	6	Nat Lead pf B	210	135½	133	135	135¼
9	4⅞	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	800	8¾	8½	8¾	8
50⅞	40¾	1*	Nat Steel	4200	49½	47¾	48	50
18⅝	9	..	Nat Supply	5100	19	16½	16½	18⅜
73	36	..	Nat Supply pf	120	76	70¼	70¼	75½
11	7½	.60	Nat Tea Co	2400	10¼	9¾	10¼	9¾
12⅜	11½	.60	Natomas Co	3500	12¾	10⅞	11	11¼
53½	43½	1.60	Newberry Co	1200	53¼	52⅜	52⅝	53
8	4¼	..	Newport Indus	400	6¼	6	6	6
28⅛	18½	..	NY Air Brake	400	22½	21¾	21¾	22
21¾	12¼	..	NY Central	24700	17⅞	16⅜	16½	17⅛
12	6	..	NY Chic & StL	100	16	15½	15½	15
25	9⅛	..	NY C & StL pf	600	16	15¼	15⅜	15
8½	2⅞	..	NY NH & H	200	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
14⅝	6	..	NY N H & H pf	1200	9	8¾	8½	8¾
8	2⅞	..	NY Ont & W	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
16⅛	8¼	..	NY Shipbldg	200	11½	10½	10⅝	..
97	82	7	NY Steam 7%	20	80	74	74	72½
43	30¾	2	Noranda M	1600	42⅛	39¼	39½	41⅞
5	2	..	Norfolk & So (h)	100	1	1	1	1
173	158	8	Norfolk & West	200	144	137	137	141
106	89	4	Norfolk & W pf	50	106⅛	106	106⅛	106⅛
15⅞	9	1	North American	13500	15⅜	14⅛	14½	13⅜
44⅛	33½	3	North Amer pf	400	46¾	45½	46¼	46⅛
4	2	..	No Am Aviation	200	3	3	3	3¼
83	57	6	No Am Edison pf	1100	74	74	74	72½
21⅞	13½	..	Northern Pacific	14200	18¼	17	17⅜	18⅛
38⅛	35¼	3	Northwestern Tel	10	38	38	38	..
			—O—					
14¼	9½	.15	Ohio Oil	12100	13	11⅞	12¼	12⅞
4⅜	1⅛	..	Oliver Farm Eq	11800	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
26⅜	15⅝	..	Oliver F E pf	3800	19⅜	19	19	18⅜

Business and Industry

Business Interests See Temporary Confusion Due to NRA Ruling

Commerce and Finance

Trade in Cotton Cloth Is Halted By NRA Decision

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 28—Virtual cessation of activity in primary cotton goods markets today followed announcement late yesterday of the Supreme Court decision invalidating the whole structure of NRA regulations.

Hastily called conferences among the cotton goods selling offices brought official and unofficial consultation with the Cotton Textile Institute, and with the New York Association of Cotton Textile Merchants.

Some houses withdrew all quotations, while others left their previous quotations stand nominally unchanged. Buyers of gray goods were just as much at sea as sellers, faced with the problem of what to do with the goods they have already on hand or under contract.

The decisive nature of the decision and its far-reaching significance led traders to expect a weakening in many lines of cotton fabrics, particularly in prices for forward delivery merchandise. By far the majority of distributors preferred the more cautious course of action, and marked time awaiting some definite indication of the Administration attitude.

The court decision and its possible or probable results virtually monopolized attention throughout the primary dry goods markets. While many who had sizable quantities of goods on hand were inclined to move them at the first opportunity, very few found it possible do so for lack of a buyer.

The bombshell came just at the time the primary and secondary cotton goods markets were showing marked evidence of strength. Print cloth constructions have been moving in substantial volume throughout the last week, and some of the more active constructions moved up an eighth of a cent without shutting off the buying activity.

Total sales of the week were estimated at 50 to 60 per cent above the current rate of production, so that a substantial hole was made in the unsold stock of spot goods, and a sizable bank of forward orders was built up for deliveries running through July and in some cases through August.

The four-yard 80x80 print cloths became rather firmly established at 9 cents a yard or 36 cents a pound, whereas the 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s were priced at 6¼ cents or just under 33½ cents a pound.

Sheetings were bought in good quantities during the week. Three leaf twills were in very fair demand, and prices were rather strong.

In secondary markets there was an advance of half a cent a yard on work-shirt chambrays announced in some quarters, but some declared it was still possible to buy at the former levels at the close of the week. The increase in the price of percales has been followed by a lull in buying activities, distributors report, and a similar result has followed the advance made in the price of cotton and wool blankets.

In the fine combed goods field there has been much more hesitation among buyers than in the coarse goods lines. Lawns have moved at unchanged prices. Combed broadcloths were in some demand.

Treasury to Offer $770,000,000 Issue For Debt Refunding

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau has announced he would offer "on or before June 15" an issue of notes to refund approximately $770,000,000 of maturing federal indebtedness.

The maturing indebtedness consists of $416,000,000 of 3 per cent notes which mature on June 15 and $354,000,000 of notes bearing an interest coupon of 1¾ per cent maturing August 1 next.

Mr. Morgenthau denied reports that the Treasury would seek approximately $1,000,000,000 in new money on June 15 next. He said the Treasury, between now and July 1, would raise its money to take care of all needs by the weekly bill offerings, and possibly by periodic offerings of the new 3 per cent bonds, which are being sold to the highest bidder, or on an "auction" basis.

These bonds, which supplement a former issue which is now selling at almost a 4 per cent premium, were designed as an experiment to determine to the Treasury the most economical way of raising new money. No bids for less than par will be considered by the Treasury.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 3
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	June 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20

Fairly Satisfactory Financial Status of Austria Maintained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Whatever may be the political difficulties of Austria, the financial situation remains as satisfactory as it was 18 months ago. Such is the opinion of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations which has among its many functions the task of examining the accounts of the country in Central Europe about whose future much of the diplomatic activity of Europe is engaged.

The economic pressure on Austria might have been supposed to be at its greatest. Nevertheless there has been no falling away from the relatively high level reached under League supervision. It may properly be said that the good offices of the League have in large part contributed to this result.

Budget Deficit Lower

In the report issued by the committee it is remarked that the budget situation has developed according to expectations and state revenue is slightly higher than in the corresponding period of last year. "On the other hand," it continues, "additional expenditure has been incurred. The deficit in the ordinary budget for the first four months was limited to the amount of 46 million schillings, as against a deficit of 65 millions last year. These first four months are the most difficult of the financial year."

The total deficit this year as foreseen and mostly covered by non-recurrent receipts is, however, only 53 million schillings. Obviously, therefore, there must be the greatest care shown in expenditure if the estimates are to be justified.

Strengthens Treasury Position

Concerning the internal loan which is to enable public works to be put in hand and also to consolidate part of the floating debt, the committee notes that 100 million schillings was the sum originally proposed. But subsequently "it appeared to the Government that in view of the existing liquidity of the Austrian market, it might well proceed to further consolidations. After consultation with the president of the Committee of Guarantor States the amount was increased to 175 million schillings nominal with a net yield of approximately 150 million schillings, of which 66 million will be used to cover expenses for public works and the balance to consolidate Treasury bills." The operation will considerably strengthen the position of the Treasury.

As elsewhere, there was some fall in the receipts of the railways. Further economies are being effected.

In regard to the stability of the schilling, it is stated that "the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the National Bank have further increased; and the discount rate has been reduced. The interest rates on bank deposits, and the rate on loans have also been lowered; the committee hopes that the policy of lowering the money rates will be continued."

Wiping Off Debts

Austria found itself in arrears in its transfers on long-term loans. So did other countries. But while certain states do not appear to be liquidating these liabilities, and are leaving their creditors without hope, Austria is doing something to wipe off its debts.

The interest on Federal loans has always been regularly transferred. As for the other loans, it is announced that "the sums paid in schillings during 1932 into the foreign debtors' fund will henceforth be payable in free foreign exchange against the coupons. The committee trusts that it will soon be possible to make this measure general as regards the other arrears, and that the normal service of these loans will be resumed. The integral transfer of these payments can only assist in strengthening the international credit of Austria and aiding the future program of the Government."

News Notes—Latin America

(Excerpts from reports to Commerce Department)

Agricultural Exports—Efforts are being made by the federal and state governments of Mexico to stimulate the exportation of agricultural and forestry products. During 1934, shipments abroad of such products were valued at 91,012,000 pesos or 14 per cent of Mexico's total export trade. In that year mineral products exported represented 80 per cent of the total and manufactured products, approximately 1 per cent. In the last three years Mexican exports of rice, coffee, frijoles, garbanzos, bananas, corn and tar have shown sharp increases, while exports of sugar and henequen have declined.

Rubber Imports—Increased activity in Mexico's rubber manufacturing industry during 1934 was reflected in a sharp expansion of that country's crude rubber trade in that year. Receipts of raw rubber rose from 2,006,733 kilos in 1933 to 3,844,106 kilos in the past year. (Kilo equals 2.2 pounds.) The most notable development in Mexican rubber manufacturing occurred in the production of automobile casings and inner tubes. As a result of this imports of foreign tires and tubes declined to record low levels.

Tourist Traffic—The number of American tourists visiting Mexico during 1934 was markedly in excess of the preceding year. Not including border crossings, Mexican official records show that 62,288 tourists from the United States entered Mexico in the past year compared with 39,096 in 1933. Americans accounted for 82 per cent of the total number of tourists visiting the country in 1934. American tourists visiting Mexico City numbered 17,440, the remainder visiting the western, northern central and gulf sections of the republic.

Vegetable Exports—Lack of a sufficient supply of American fresh vegetables markedly stimulated Cuban exports of such items to the United States during March. Total shipments for that month amounted to 15,554,998 pounds compared with 10,846,813 pounds in March, 1934. Aggregate exports of Cuban fresh vegetables to the United States in the first quarter of this year totaled 46,666,272 pounds compared with 32,664,285 pounds in the like period of 1934. Tomatoes were the outstanding item in March accounting for 9,878,372 pounds.

Rice Trade Revival—A notable revival in United States rice trade with Cuba is shown in a recent report. It is estimated that from April 1 to May 4 about 80,200 bags of rice from Texas and Louisiana have arrived at Cuban ports. As American rice is competitive with Siam and Burma rice, it is expected that there will be a steady increase in this trade. In March Cuba's rice imports amounted to 227,685 bags, of which 215,800 bags originated in Siam and the remainder in India and Spain. In February Cuban rice imports totaled 63,407 bags.

Purchases of United States Products—Increased purchases of American products during 1934 were responsible for an appreciable increase in Cuba's import trade in that year as compared with 1933. Total Cuban imports in 1934 were valued at 73,388,000 pesos, as compared with 42,362,000 pesos in 1933. (Peso equals $1.) Of the total improvement of 31,026,634 pesos in the 1934 import trade, the United States was credited with 18,550,767 pesos.

Tire Trade—Tire imports by Latin-American countries in the first three months of 1935 declined 12 per cent as compared with the like period of 1934, while United States' share of this declining trade increased from 44 to 48 per cent of total in the same time.

Rubber Growing—American interests are planning to spend about $1,000,000 in the development of a rubber plantation in Panama, according to a recent report. According to the terms of the concession granted, the company must plant 1000 acres in rubber trees during the next five years. Rubber planting is not new in the Republic of Panama. Many concerns have experimented with rubber growing during the last 40 years. The chief difficulty in developing the local rubber-growing industry in the past has been the high cost of labor necessary for production.

Demand for Lumber—If proposed construction projects in Panama materialize in the near future, the demand for American lumber should substantially increase in that market. Lumber for ordinary construction purposes in Panama is supplied almost entirely by the United States and Canada. Notwithstanding that Canadian mills on the Pacific coast are underquoting American manufacturers, the latter continue to enjoy the bulk of the business in this market.

Costa Rica Import Trade—Uncertainty continued to characterize the general import trade situation in Costa Rica during April. The trend of opinion among local business men seemed to be that the exchange value of the colon would continue downward; consequently, buying was limited and the volume of credit diminished. Despite the fact that imports were running below normal, the movement in some retail lines was brisk and the sale of some luxury goods, such as automobiles and radios, was up to average.

Coffee Shipments—The total volume of coffee shipped from Costa Rica at this season of the year has increased over last year. Despite depression in the London market for coffee, some new markets have been developed. The present crop totals over 450,000 bags, or an increase of over 100,000 bags over last year.

Situation in Guatemala—Public construction work, consisting largely of street paving and work on some public buildings, and a small amount of private building, is holding steady in urban districts. Rains have commenced on coastal plains of Guatemala, and the coffee planters in some zones are complaining that the fall is excessive; on the higher plateaus the drought continues to be general. It is reported, however, that profuse flowering of the coffee trees generally throughout the country indicates a plentiful crop for the 1935-36 season.

Motor Imports—Imports of motor vehicles into Cuba during February were the highest for any one month since the fall of 1930, according to most recent reports. While receipts of all makes of automobiles showed a very definite increase, with one exception, the total increase was largely due to imports of one make of a popular priced car and truck. Distributors report deliveries made to customers as soon as the cars and trucks can be cleared through the customs, and the month began with stocks in the hands of both dealers and distributors reduced to the lowest possible point.

Financial Marts View NRA Ruling As Constructive

By a Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—The scrapping of NRA by the Supreme Court's decision was regarded as "highly constructive in the long run," by representative opinion in Wall Street. The immediate effect, however, would be deflationary, it was said, because of the unsettlement and confusion that will result. It is thought that after three or four months, during which time prices will be adjusted to a normal level, business will profit from the end of regulations, which it claims have been a thorn in its side.

Forecasts were made that there would be an immediate price-cutting orgy among various industries carrying them to the other extreme from their artificial high levels created by the price-fixing features of the codes. This would have an adverse effect on business, it is felt, until prices find their true level, at which point recovery will be definitely stimulated. This view is borne out by the repeated charges that have been made during the past two years that the adoption of NRA retarded recovery as it caused a rise in prices out of relation to increases in wage earners' income, just at a period when prices should have been depressed to encourage buying and thus speed up production.

Speculation was rife in the financial district of the possible effect of the court's decision invalidating the NRA on other new-deal legislation. One commentator thought that if the AAA should be declared unconstitutional, it would bring about a decline in commodity prices that would further aggravate the deflationary effects of the current ruling. This view was disputed by another expert who pointed out that the voluntary curtailment of acreage had been endorsed by the farmers and therefore any ruling on the Agricultural Act itself could have no effect on these agreements and prices. It was generally felt that the Securities and Exchange Act would not be affected in any way by the NRA decision.

Miller Urges a New Advisory Committee For Reserve Board

WASHINGTON, May 28—Adolph C. Miller, member of the Federal Reserve Board, yesterday urged the creation of a Federal Advisory Committee of five members to function under the Reserve Board. Mr. Miller made his plea before a subcommittee of the Senate Banking Committee and suggested that the appointment of the members be left to President Roosevelt.

Committee members would be pair $12,000 and would be responsible for the study of economic, industrial, financial and monetary conditions, the working of the banking system and the Federal Reserve System and various other important duties which are set forth in an amendment, proposed by Mr. Miller, to the pending banking bill.

Amendments clarifying the open market provision of the bill were proposed by Mr. Miller and the granting of authority to the Federal Reserve Board to appoint directors of the Federal Reserve Banks and to designate the board chairman of the bans. The board would name the governor of the bank and also the vice-governor.

Consideration of a plan to place the office of the Controller of the Currency in the Federal Reserve Board was urged by Mr. Miller, although he did not propose an amendment to this effect. He also said it might be beneficial to consolidate within the board the Federal Deposit Insurance activities of the Government.

There should be a concentration of authority in the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Miller said, also that this authority should be made bombproof from outside interference of any kind.

Methods of Investing Texas School Funds Hit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, May 28—Of the $41,412,651 of Texas municipal bonds held by the State permanent school fund, only 70 per cent are of par value, and more than $1,000,000 of the bonds are actually worthless, it was charged in the report of the investigating committee appointed by the House of Representatives to probe these investments.

Sharp criticism was voiced in the report to the practice of buying refunding bonds out of the school fund. During the 22-month period to May 1, 1935, the State Board of Education purchased $4,485,863 of refunding bonds, allegedly against the strong counter-recommendation of the State Auditor. The board holds $30,000,000 of school bonds.

Investing school funds in refunding bonds of school districts in poor financial condition without proper investigation is another malpractice that received severe condemnation in the report.

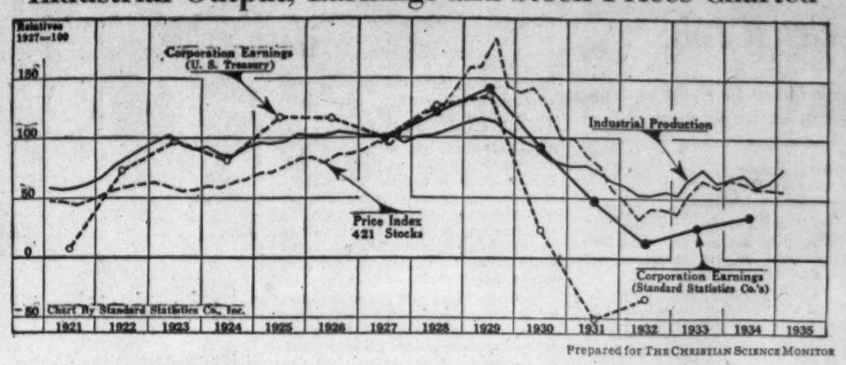
Argentina Lumber Imports From Pacific Coast Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, May 28—Argentina lumber imports from the Pacific coast, more than half of which were consigned here, were at a higher level during the first quarter of 1935 than during any corresponding period in the last four years, according to reports received by the United States commercial attaché here.

Total receipts amounted to 9,567,000 board feet of which 8,951,000 feet, or 93 per cent, consisted of Oregon pine. Imports for the corresponding periods of the three preceding years were, respectively 4,401,000, 5,784,000, and 4,142,000 board feet, the report says.

Industrial Output, Earnings and Stock Prices Charted



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The relation between industrial production, corporation earnings and stock prices is traced on the accompanying chart from 1921 to date.

Note that corporation profit margins have shrunk since 1929.

Metal Companies Report Shortage Of Skilled Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—A shortage of 1193 skilled craftsmen is reported by 287 metal manufacturing companies employing 115,260 wage-earners, it is revealed in a study made public today by the National Industrial Conference Board. In the metal working industry, as a whole, the shortage of skilled workers is estimated at 19,034. If this industry resumes normal operations, it is pointed out this figure would rise to 123,357.

After listing nine reasons for this shortage, the Conference Board cites suggestions by industrial management which would be effective in relieving the present situation and preventing the danger of an acute shortage of skilled labor in the event of a genuine business recovery.

These are:

1. Abolition of the NRA and code limitations on working hours.
2. Changes in the method of granting public relief so as to make the receipt of the dole much less attractive than employment in private industry.
3. Discontinuance of unfair competition for skilled labor by Government agencies and reduction of public works wage scales to bring them into line with actual prevailing wage levels.
4. Allocation of part of the Government expenditures under the work relief bill to finance the training of unemployed labor.
5. Development and retraining of those workers whose skill has become dulled through unemployment.
6. Further improvement of machine tools to make them more automatic and thus to reduce the need for skilled labor.

Trade Editors Give Securities Act O. K.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—An analysis of the Amended Securities Act of 1933 by a committee on financial legislation of the National Conference of Business Paper Editors and The Associated Business Papers, Inc., indicates that the act is not an excessive handicap to industry.

The findings indicate that although new and refunding financing operations were considerably curtailed as a result of its stringent requirements, recent amendments to the act have so reduced the obstacles and the resultant retarding influences, that a marked upswing in financing operations is quite likely to take place in the near future.

Uncertainty as to the Administration's monetary policy coupled with an absence of any sustained recovery which would have improved the position of capital-goods industries are collateral factors found by the editors to have had a detering effect on financing during the last two years.

A basis for optimism as to the future of capital offerings markets was found. It lies in those interpretations, made both by the Federal Trade Commission and by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which have tended to promote rather than deter legitimate offerings.

Profit of Pacific Coast Cattlemen Is Best in Years

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, May 28—"Higher prices for cattle have brought real prosperity to California cattlemen," according to J. A. McNaughton, general manager of the Los Angeles Union Stockyards, discussing the Pacific coast livestock situation in a current report.

"As the California cattle marketing season advances," Mr. McNaughton said, "it becomes more and more evident that the price structure has attained sound stability at the sharply higher price levels reached during the first three months of 1935. That there is actually no over supply of California grass cattle now seems evident to both the packer and the trade.

"Talk of middle western buying of California grass cattle has developed into a very extensive buying program. Several thousand of our best California grass cattle have already moved to the middle West, and it seems likely that the movement will increase as the season advances. The result is that prices have held up well and there are many who look forward to a strengthening situation instead of a weaker market in June."

Net profits to Pacific coast cattlemen on their stock have been the greatest in many years, Mr. McNaughton reported. He doubted that even during the war and post-war era if cattlemen made larger gross profits than they are now reaping.

Since livestock sales for meat purposes constitute the third largest source of cash income from an agricultural standpoint on the Pacific coast, Mr. McNaughton said, prosperity in the cow country naturally benefits the entire West. Thus profits made on cattle this year are moving into purchases of goods and services in other lines.

To a lesser degree, relatively high hog prices are also bringing a measure of prosperity to the western states. The fact is, however, that most of the pork requirements are imported, California farmers producing less than 25 per cent of the pork consumed here.

Bank of France Rate Of Discount at 6 P. C.

PARIS, May 28 (AP)—The Bank of France today raised its discount rate from 4 to 6 per cent.

This is the third time the rate has been raised in 10 days.

So. Carolina's Refinancing Saves $3,596,550 Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 28—South Carolina has saved approximately $3,596,550 in interest charges by refinancing state obligations during the past year, State Treasurer E. P. Miller has announced.

The statement pointed out that $18,359,895 in obligations bearing interest at 4 to 6 per cent had been refinanced at interest of 3¼ to 4½ per cent.

Nonferrous Metal Market Firm, With Prices on Uptrend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—The baser metals markets were especially strong during the past week. The price of lead rose $7 a ton during the week following an advance by $3 a ton the preceding week, the sharpest advance in many months. The price of zinc climbed another $1 a ton. Copper prices in Europe soared to the highest level since April 26, 1934, or to 8.40 cents a pound. Tin reached 52 cents a pound. The possibility of inflation was responsible for some of the purchasing of metals but on the whole it represented genuine need for the metals.

The lead situation in particular shows improvement. Stocks of lead were reduced 8600 tons during April, with a complete reduction of 8 per cent from the all-time high of last July. The price of lead is now 21.4 per cent above the low point of last November. Shipments of lead in April were 41,000 tons as against 29,000 tons in March. The increase was due in part to higher freight rates put into effect at the middle of April.

Lead prices are 4.25 to 4.30 cents a pound, New York, and 4.10 cents, East St. Louis. Zinc has risen to 4.30 cents a pound, East St. Louis. Western metal producers state that lead and zinc must reach 5 cents a pound before idle properties will be started up.

Sales of copper in the domestic market so far this month are 22,000 tons and it is possible that the month's quota of 30,000 tons will not have been attained.

Southern Textile Men to Keep NRA

SPARTANBURG, S. C., May 28 (AP)—Manufacturers of other types of cotton textiles were notified today by the print-cloth group of cotton manufacturers that they will continue the NRA in their industry despite yesterday's Supreme Court decision holding the Blue Eagle unconstitutional.

The print-cloth group, representing manufacturers of 85 per cent of the print cloth produced in the United States, decided unanimously at a meeting here there should be no change in the status of the NRA setup in their industry.

A second meeting at which the group's plans will be gone into more thoroughly will be held here next Wednesday, W. P. Jacobs of Clinton, secretary-treasurer of the group, said.

Ward S. Montgomery of the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, was elected chairman of the print-cloth group, succeeding T. M. Marchant of Greenville. James A. Chapman Jr. of Inman, S. C., was added to the group5s exxecutive committee.

J. H. Fahey Reappointed To the Home Loan Board

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt has reappointed John H. Fahey of Massachusetts to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. He now is serving as chairman.

George A. Gordon of New York was named Minister to Haiti.

U. S. and European Experts in Favor Of Stabilization

By a Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Views favorable to international currency stabilization are voiced by experts, belonging respectively to America, Britain and the European continent, in the current issue of the Monthly Review of Lloyd's Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions.

The American expert is Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., of the Chase National Bank. Those from Britain and the continent of Europe are anonymous.

Would Remove Barriers

"It would be eminently desirable, of course," Dr. Anderson says, "that we should get the nations of the world together and simultaneously adopt definite and satisfactory policies which would stabilize currencies, lower tariff barriers, bring about a fair and reasonable settlement of inter-allied debts, eliminate foreign exchange controls, and remove international animosities. But the world doesn't do things that way. And I think that wise policy will be opportunistic about these matters. Accomplishing any one of them or part of any one of them will help to accomplish all the rest.

"A sound gold sterling and a sound gold dollar—I am not talking about returning to the old gold content of either—would give a great lift to the world and tremendously facilitate the elimination of trade barriers and the other necessary adjustments. The lowering of tariffs by important countries, with or without reciprocity, would help currency stabilization everywhere in the world. Steps toward the adjustment of any of these problems will help to solve all of them. No forward step is 'premature.'"

The British expert says, "I would turn back to the sphere from which in the past we have drawn so much of our riches. I would turn back to the sphere of international trade and investment. I would direct every effort to produce a reversal of the present tendencies to isolation. I would stabilize. I would work for an immediate removal of the worst obstacles to trade. I would work for an international agreement that tariff barriers should not be raised any further. And in due course I should hope that they would actually be diminished."

Debt Question Academic

The European continent expert says: "If the world were really convinced that the British authorities meant business and were going to use their undoubted power to prevent further fluctuations the whole position would be changed for the better.

"Something, too, must be done about the most glaring obstacles to trade. Some people say that the position as regards international political debts must be settled as well. But to my mind that is an academic issue. The position is settled.

"The debts will not be paid. Reparations will not be paid. The inter-allied debts will not be paid. Your debt to the United States will not be paid. You may make some face-saving final payments to give the thing a show of legality. But the thing is over. The political debts are no longer an obstacle. But the quotas and license systems are another matter. You can't stabilize finally until you know what is going to happen to these."

Prices of Copper Abroad Make New High for Year

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Sales of copper were made abroad today at a price equivalent to 8.50 to 8.55 cents a pound, cif European base ports, a new high in more than a year, according to reports reaching dealers here. The volume of sales was described as "moderately heavy" at that price level.

No change was reported in the price of domestic from the 9-cent-a-pound level which has been in effect since the NRA code was adopted. What effect the Supreme Court's decision invalidating the codes would have on the red metal was not known in well-informed quarters early today.

This advertisement is not, and is under no circumstances to be construed as, an offering of these Bonds for sale or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any of such Bonds. The offering is made only by the Prospectus. This advertisement is published by and on behalf only of those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in the State of Massachusetts.

NEW ISSUE

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National Steel Corporation

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White, Weld & Co. — Lee Higginson Corporation

New York, May 28, 1935

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Home Tasks of Childhood Found Valuable by Youth

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'How Can I Get a Job?"

Humble Beginnings and Work Done to Help at Home Cited by Young Person, as Important

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I WAS really thrilled to read in the Round Table the invitation to young people to discuss their problems and ideas," writes Miss I. H. of California. "There is no end to what older folks have written about youth, but seldom is youth invited to write." Miss H. contributes her experiences and observations on getting a job, and because your chairman feels that the points have worth, the entire Round Table meeting is hereby turned over to her.

"One question that seems important to a young person now is 'How can I get a job?' " She says: "In my experience the most humble of beginnings have been opening wedges to larger opportunities. I am the oldest of four girls in a family which had to stretch its income to meet its needs. As a child I gained experience in caring for young children in helping with the housework, and in caring for the lawn and plants outdoors. Many times, I presume, I disliked my tasks and longed for the time when I would not have to do such things. However, I did enjoy the opportunity I had to learn to cook and to make my clothes in classes at school. Ever since I left the seventh grade I have gained a great deal of pleasure and, realized economy in making most of my own clothes and some for other members of my family.

First Job

"My first job to cover any length of time was obtained just after I finished high school. I wanted to enter junior college in the fall and wanted to earn some money for clothes. Through the Y. W. C. A. I got a position with a family a short block from home, whose need I myself had not known. Since I was able to say that I was experienced in caring for children, I was engaged to come every day but Sunday to care for a six months' old baby and a little boy. I had found that knowing how to do the simple tasks in family life had a money value.

"Two years later I was able to earn money for my clothes by doing housework for a woman for three hours in the morning during the summer. I was much happier in this work because it gave me the afternoons free during my vacation. I was put in touch with this woman through the office of the dean of women at the junior college.

Used What She Knew

"I wanted very much to take two years more of college so that I could obtain a teaching credential. There seemed to be no money to allow me to do this, but never ceasing to hope for a way, I sent for information to the university. I learned that a limited number of students were placed in private homes where they could earn their board and room, carfare to and from school, and ten dollars a month. The Alumni Association maintained a bureau of occupations and through this I obtained a position.

"I was grateful again to find that my knowledge of housework and cooking was helping me get an education so that I could earn my living in other ways. Doing this work made it necessary to do without the privileges of belonging to college clubs or social organizations, but I felt that it was better than not going to college at all. I was in four different homes during this time and in each was made to feel at home, was shown many kindnesses and favors, and did not feel that I was patronized or looked down upon at all.

"After getting my teaching credential I was very fortunate to be asked to finish the remaining year of school for a teacher who had to give up the work. This position came to me through the appointment office maintained by the university. It was a temporary position. To tide me over the summer I took another job of housework, taking full charge of the home and two little girls for a man and woman who were engaged in business. Here I found it my responsibility to help with the lawn and shrubs—another task that I had learned in the home of my childhood. Still unable to secure a teaching job and after a winter at home including some temporary work, I felt that due to the financial condition of my family I must take anything I could get, so I found a position as housekeeper in a family which contained a tiny baby and little boy. This was obtained by answering an advertisement in the newspaper. By the time I had been in the family three months, the parents placed enough confidence in me to leave me in charge of the small children while they were gone for a couple of days at different times. The mother had never left either of the children over night before, not even with her own mother, so I felt highly complimented. At times I had been tempted to be resentful and discouraged about the work, but I was led to see that since I was fortunate enough to have a way of earning my living it was my duty to do it in the best way possible. I began to see that my job was more than one of household drudgery; it was the privilege of helping the mother build an efficient, smooth-running, and harmonious home. If I was able to attain this goal then, perhaps, in the future I might hope to be blessed in finding someone with as high motives in maintaining such a home of my own.

"It worried me not to be able to keep in personal touch with various towns where I might find teaching positions. To make a long story short, however, a substitute teaching job was finally offered me which at first I held while still doing housework. Later I was able to give up the housework and give my time entirely to the teaching.

"Perhaps my experience will encourage others not to overlook the humble beginnings in finding work. I have been impressed by the instances which have come to my notice where a hobby developed in childhood or where learning how to do something in youth, though seemingly unimportant, has led that person to obtain work.

"A young man took a music course in college, but because his hobby since early childhood had been the collection and study of butterflies, he was engaged to go on a cruise to certain islands of the Pacific for scientific exploration. The owner of the yacht sponsoring the expedition was devoted to music and wanted a young man with knowledge of the physical sciences who could also accompany on the piano the members of the expedition who played various instruments in a very fine ensemble.

"Another young man obtained a teaching position immediately upon leaving college because he had been a Boy Scout and could sponsor a troop in a small school.

"Other teachers obtained positions because they had developed their talents in the line of music and art.

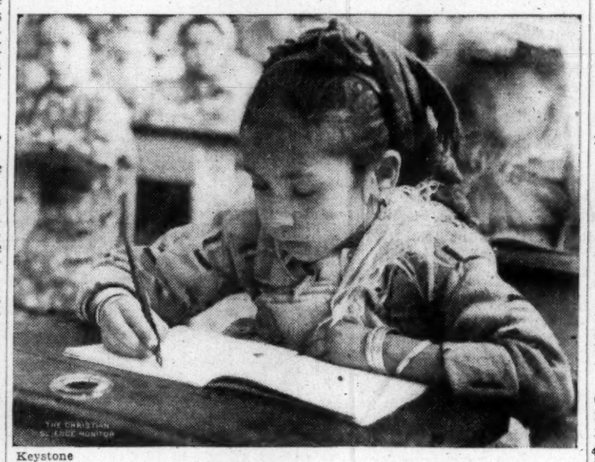
Even Sports Will Help

"I know of students who were greatly interested in sports while in junior college, both men and women, who later obtained positions with the city recreation department to teach swimming and rowing, to supervise children's playgrounds, and to serve on the life guard.

"Several students who went to high school when I did and were active in dramatics and glee club (singing) are now employed in a local radio broadcasting station.

"My youngest sister, having no younger brothers or sisters, used to spend a great deal of time playing with a family of four small children all younger than she. In doing this she learned much about taking care of small children. Now that she is in high school she is able to earn extra money by staying evenings with children when their parents wish to go out.

"A close friend of mine who could not obtain a teaching position after finishing college learned and practiced weaving and knitting. She has been asked to make several things for various women after they have seen her work."



Keystone

Arab Child at School in Lybian Desert

Arab children are now going regularly to the schools which have been set up in the larger oases of the Lybian desert under Italy's policy for her African colonies. Native families are beginning to let their daughters attend the handicrafts schools, for ancient Arabian art under Italian tuition. This little girl at a "Scuola Itala-Araba" appears completely engrossed in her writing lesson.

PWA Aids Retarded Readers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A PROJECT introduced here primarily to benefit unemployed teachers has come to the aid of about 5000 pupils in the public schools who had experienced marked difficulty with oral reading. The work is under the control of the Public Works Administration. Such has been the progress of the pupils coached by this special group of teachers that their average reading gain, as shown in tests, has been from 2.1 to 6.7 per cent greater than what is considered average classroom gains for the same interval of instruction.

The plan is known generally as the Remedial Reading Project. It was put into effect in January, 1934, when 432 teachers and 24 field supervisors were enrolled for the new "jobs." The number of teachers, or coaches, is somewhat less this year, being estimated at a little more than 300.

Their asignment was to make an individual study of each child and work out for him a series of lessons that would make vocabulary-building and oral reading an interesting experience, if not actually a game. The small number of pupils coached during a period made this possible. This year the "teacher load" has been slightly increased and varies from six to ten pupils a period. But the emphasis is still on finding subjects that have a particular meaning for the child and lessening what one educator called the "large crop of nonreaders today."

Ingenious Methods

Dr. Annette Bennett, chief supervisor of the Remedial Reading Project, has said that some of the coaches have been remarkably ingenious in bringing about pupil improvement. "The individual method of approach gave the coaches a new insight into the needs of handicapped children," she declared, "an insight which may profoundly affect their subsequent professional career. Few teachers seem to have failed to respond to this opportunity for the individual understanding and sympathetic guidance of children—this 'challenge of childhood'. The resulting transformation in the behavior reactions of many problem children was noted alike by coach, classroom teacher and principal."

Some of the coaches made it a point to discover what was the pupil's particular hobby. If a boy happened to be interested in football, his reading lesson was built around this sport. A graph was used, showing the athletic field, and the movable football which could be advanced only as the child proved his ability to read the three words in a five-yard interval. The little girl who liked parties learned to improve her reading by using words that are associated with Hallowe'en and Christmas parties.

The most recent development is that of the seat work units, based on the 1500 words said to be most commonly used in the lower elementary grades. There are 86 of these in all. Some of them combine drawing and painting with vocabulary drill. In certain schools, the child marks his own progress by coloring one brick in a house or wall, pictured on paper, as he masters each unit.

Only in Elementary Grades

Instruction is limited to pupils of the second, third and fourth grades. The outstanding difficulties of the children which have been most frequently mentioned by the coaches are limited oral and reading vocabulary; inability to attack new words; word by word reading; poor comprehension of what was read.

"In general, one coaching teacher was assigned to a school," Dr. Bennett explained. "Because of overcrowded conditions there was available for only 25 per cent of the coaches a regular classroom in which the remedial work could be conducted. Remedial instruction was given every day of the school week with a shifting schedule for each child, so that his work in other school subjects would not suffer as a result of absence from the classroom at the same time each day. Forty-five to 50 minutes proved to be the optimum length of coaching period."

An individual diagnosis by standardized and informal tests should precede any formulation of a program for the individual child, according to Dr. Bennett. In a recent summary she writes: "As an educational experiment, it has proved to be a pioneer adventure of intriguing interests."



Section of Mural Done in Oil on Canvas Depicting a Map of the World in Decorative Interpretation. Julia Richmond High School, New York City. Guy Maccoy and Ben Knott, Super-Artists, With a Group of Artists Assisting

Decorative Map of the World

Mural Ideas Being Carried Out in a New York High School

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

A SCHEME of mural decoration that might be widely adopted with variations suitable to localized aims and conditions, has been worked out as a Works Division project here for the Julia Richman High School. There are 15 panels in general design, which is planned to cover a total of 2800 square feet of walls in the third floor general corridor. "A Decorative Map of the World" is the inclusive designation of the project, which has been under way since January, 1933. The actual painting started a year ago after more than four months of research and preliminary studies under the direction of Guy Maccoy and Ben Knott, who developed the scheme. At times as many as 20 artists have been at work on the panels, which have involved a great deal of study for material to be visualized, with continual checkups for accuracy.

The panels are done in oils on canvas, in various tones of a harmony of blue and buff, with dark notes of brown for accents, and occasional bits of warmer colors in the supplementary decorative notes, as in the coral and seaweed motifs in the African panel reproduced on this page. Emphasis is upon the maritime element, and the part that ships have played historically in the discovery and development of the continents. Messrs. Maccoy and Knott have worked out their decorative detail with admirable compromises between realism and the modified abstractions or simplifications that were necessary to achieve a pictorial as well as an informative result.

These murals are included in a group of activities known as "Art Work in Public Buildings," which are being directed by the College Art Association in conjunction with the general Works Division projects in Greater Manhattan. The general plan was inaugurated on Jan. 17, 1934, when 91 artists were employed to execute murals in tax-supported buildings in the five boroughs of New York City. Work has been given to more than 350 artists under the supervision of the College Art Association. A considerable number of other artists have been working under other auspices on these Works Division projects. Those in charge of supervising the murals receive $27 weekly, and those who assist in their execution are paid $24 a week, consisting of five working days, of a total of 30 hours. Funds are furnished, one half by the United States Government, one quarter by the State of New York and one quarter by the City of New York, the whole being under the supervision of the Emergency Relief Bureau. All murals for public buildings come before the Municipal Art Commission for both preliminary and final approval.

E. C. S.

Workers Go to Summer School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

SUMMER schools are looming large in the vacation plans of many office workers and workers in industry these days. Changes in the plans of several of its member schools are being announced now by the Affiliated Schools for Workers, which has its headquarters at 302 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York City.

A summer school for women workers in industry at Mt. Ivy, Pomona, N. Y., instead of on the Bryn Mawr College campus is being arranged by the board of directors of the Bryn Mawr Summer School from June 7 to Aug. 2. Many of these who have been interested in the school in the past have for a period of years wished to experiment with a workers' school in a much more simple setting that that at Bryn Mawr College and are welcoming the opportunity of this summer for such an experiment. The school will offer opportunities for study to women industrial workers exactly as in the past, but the school life will be that of a formal college. Mt. Ivy is in the Pocono Mountains, about 1½ hours from New York City. Fifty students will be accepted this summer, all of whom will be women working with the tools of their trade and not in a supervisory capacity.

Men and Women From Offices

Clerical workers will find a place for themselves in the Summer School for Office Workers, which has met at Oberlin during the past two years and which this summer will meet on the campus of Bucknell College at Lewisburg, Penna., from July 8 to Aug. 3. Due to a request from a group of men clerical workers for admission, the school will be open to men office workers this year if a sufficient number apply.

An especially interesting project in training girls for Pioneer Youth work will be part of the program for the second-year students at the Southern Summer School this year. The school will meet June 23-Aug. 3 at Wild Acres, Little Switzerland, N. C.

The Wisconsin School for Workers in Industry will meet as usual at the University of Wisconsin for a six weeks' session June 30-Aug. 9.

Economic Questions

"Many of the social and economic questions of today revolve around workers in industry," said Miss Alice Shoemaker, head of the Wisconsin School, "and all over the United States workers are flocking to classes seeking knowledge that will help them meet these problems. Federal and state governments have recognized the urgency for this kind of study if workers are to co-operate intelligently with recovery plans. The FERA is sponsoring hundreds of classes through its Washington office of workers' education with the co-operation of state and local education and relief officials. But a class held once a week is not enough. The best of these students—leaders in unions, co-operatives, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. clubs and other organizations of workers—need more intensive training if they are to provide farseeing and constructive leadership.

"The average worker cannot entirely finance himself, and scholarships are, therefore, being raised by local committees throughout the country for all of these schools for those who show evidence of genuine interest in study, leadership ability, and purpose to use what they learn for the good of the group. The committees also co-operate with the winter program of the Affiliated Schools for Workers in promoting local classes and institutes."



© Fox Photos

Never Too Young to Learn the Rules of the Road

This youthful motorist, out for a ride in her newest open-air touring model, takes stock of one of those speed-limit signs which are now placed in built-up areas in England.

Children's Recreation

For years children have made the public library one of their main recreation centers. They literally swarm in the children's rooms of libraries in after-school hours and at times almost strip the shelves of books. It is quite certain that the attraction here is recreation rather than study.

Another library offering to children is long famed—the story hour, where skilled assistants tell or read aloud stories to large groups of the younger ones on Saturday mornings.

Practical Government

Teaching of Both Ideals and Faults Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

A "REALISTIC teaching of government," and "freedom to present facts as scholars find them," is recommended in a voluminous report concluding a 15-month survey of the social science curriculum by the Board of Education's special committee on citizenship training.

The committee was appointed at the suggestion of the Citizens' League of Cleveland, and consisted of 24 members, half of them teachers and the other half laymen representing a cross-section of political, business and industrial life in the city, under the chairmanship of Harold H. Burton, former acting Mayor of Cleveland.

The members met, sometimes as often as twice a week, heard dozens of experts on all sorts of subjects, and invited in anyone and everyone who had pet notions as to what should or should not be taught to pupils. Out of this great mass of data came two paramount conclusions:

1. That pupils should be taught not only the ideal of democratic government, but the reality—the defects and abuses—of it. The report points out that the very foundation of good government rests upon respects of citizens for its public officials, and yet the moment pupils step out of the school yard they see newspaper headlines screaming as the major news of the day, stories of graft, scandal and corruption in public affairs. The committee feels that pupils would be better prepared to meet real issues as citizens if they are taught in school about such things as machine politics, patronage and pork barrels.

2. That teachers shall have the right to teach facts as scholars find them, regardless of whose toes are stepped on, and that they should enjoy "immunity from outside pressure groups."

Among the committee's other recommendations are:

World problems and world relationships should be emphasized.

Presence of many racial groups in the city should be a source of lessons in tolerance, good will and democracy.

To Stimulate Interest

Current events and controversial questions should be stressed.

Schools should teach how to contribute effectively to public opinion and how to put that opinion into practice.

Character training should develop a spirit of individual freedom and community responsibility.

Social studies should be required of all pupils in every grade, and should be given reality by application to Cleveland.

Both curricular and extracurricular programs should include training in the wise use of leisure time.

Schools should provide special instruction in citizenship for pupils about to leave school and should encourage the formation of groups of young people in their after-school life, so as to stimulate interest and participation in social and civic affairs.

Student councils should be organized in every school, because such activity teaches students to govern themselves and meet problems under a rule of democratic government.

In support of its "realistic teaching" recommendation the report said: "To prepare youth for citizenship in an ideal world which has no existence save as an ideal is unfair. The social goals which society recognizes as ends imposed or freely chosen must always have a profound influence upon contemporary life and hence upon education. Such goals, however, are but the standards against which we measure the success or failure of social and governmental contrivances.

With Things as They Are

"Citizens must live in an actual scene quite remote to all appearances from ends and goals and ideals. The citizen must deal, if he deals at all, with things as they are." He must be guided by something in the nature of ideals, but he must deal with realities. If he is to come to grips with the actual situation he must know something about it. Hence the demand that education must somehow provide a realistic treatment of government and politics so that youth when he comes upon the actual scene will not be too much dismayed by the contrast between the ideal and the actual."

Regarding teaching freedom, the report said: "The true scholar's method is scientific, and while the personal equation often colors the findings of the student in social studies, his sole object as a scientist is to state the truth despite the consequences, and his findings are the basis for teaching in these fields.

"No scientific social studies course can include elements at variance with the findings of scholars, nor leave out, purposely, significant details in order to paint a more favorable picture than that demanded by the known facts.

"It follows that teachers must be fully supported by the Board of Education in their freedom to present facts as scholars find them, and then tenure should not be threatened if special groups should protest."

Visual Education In Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

Following investigation by an advisory committee, visual education is to become an integral part of the curriculum of the state schools, and the director, William J. Adey, has announced that it will be introduced without delay. Orders for projectors and films have been placed. One of the projectors will be a powerful unit for use in the larger assembly rooms and another will be a smaller machine for more restricted work. The subjects to be filmed will include "From Wheat to Bread," "From Tree to Newspaper," "Silk" and "Anthracite Coal."

Libraries of moving pictures will be made available to all schools at a nominal charge. A number of schools already have projectors of their own, purchased from funds raised by parents' committees, and more will be bought from similar sources. At first merely elementary subjects will be filmed, but later pictures of natural history, irrigation, transport, and celestial phenomena will be included. Special classes are being held to demonstrate to teachers the working and maintenance of the machines and care of the films.

Summer Sessions

In England, Oxford and Cambridge take turns in offering "Summer Meeting" to English and American students which follows some aspect of English history or literature, but for the summer of 1935, while this "Meeting" will take place at Oxford, there will also be at Cambridge a "Summer Session."

—*Institute of International Education.*

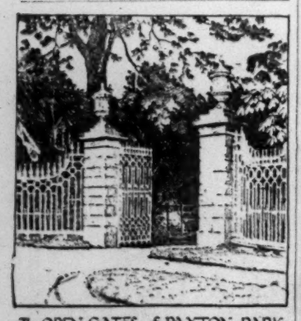
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Western Stars Vie With East In I. C. Four A.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The flying arms and legs of some of the best college athletes in the country will attract thousands to the Harvard Stadium Friday and Saturday, when the fifty-ninth annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America takes place. The far western tornado of bronzed giants alone is sufficient to create widespread interest. With the selection of the 1936 United States Olympic team not so distant and the power of Harvard and Cornell to thwart the California invasion, one of the greatest track and field meets in the history of the association is in prospect.

Some 515 athletes are entered and most of them will compete. There are 38 institutions offering representation and with so many of the representatives exceptional performers, records are in peril of being smashed. California regularly sends representatives from four colleges, Southern California, Stanford, California and California at Los Angeles. Since 1920, when Pennsylvania triumphed, only one eastern university has halted the invaders' succession of victories. Stanford won the title last year with only seven men. California won successively after 1920 to 1924 when Yale interrupted. Since then Southern California and Stanford have featured with the Trojans winning six times and the latter four.

Four Colleges Favored

Delving into figures and caclulations of available times and distances during current meets this season, gives four colleges an edge in pre-meet doping. Stanford, defending team champion, has shown little by way of comparison with California, Southern California, Harvard and Cornell. The easterners are conceded only an outside chance, but still a chance, while Southern California has shown most promisingly to date.

The Pacific coast delegation includes two sprinters, George Anderson, California, and Foy Draper, Southern California, who have done 9.6s. for the 100 and 21s. for the 200. Two 440 men, Jimmy LuValle of U. C. at L. A. and John McCarthy of Southern California, who have done 47.5s. or better; a good half-miler and a two-miler, Bob Fowler of California, who has been unbeaten on the coast for two years. Three exceptional hurdlers are coming, Sam Klopstock, Stanford; Tom Moore, California, and Gilbert Strother of Southern California. Klopstock and Strother will face Harvard's brilliant low hurdler, Milton Green.

50-Foot Shotputters

Two shotputters, Jim Reynolds of Stanford and George Mackey of California have distanced over 50 feet and Albert Olson, Southern California, broad jumper, looks like a sure winner if he can repeat a 25ft. 7¾in jump which he has made.

Earl Meadows of Southern California pole vaulter is good, having topped 14ft. 3¾in., but the East has Keith Brown of Yale to offer since he reached 14ft. 2in. against Harvard over the weekend. This dual may be worth the admission charge alone and a world record is not an impossibility when they push each other.

A great battle is due in the javelin event among John Mottram of Stanford, Richard Johnson of Harvard and Norman Fitzgerald of California, all three having hurled the spear over 210 feet.

Where the coast teams are individual event winners, the hopes of Harvard and Cornell to halt the succession of California I.C.A.A.A.A. titles rest in their ability to crash through for a place or two and then deluge with seconds, thirds, fourths and fifths. Harvard has displayed more than ordinary strength particularly in the recent Heptagonal games and has a number of performers who frequently surpass themselves when in competition.

All Potential Record Breakers



Wide World and Staff Photographer

Performers in Stadium Friday and Saturday

Top, Left to Right—Tom Moore, California High Hurdler; Keith Brown, Yale Pole Vaulter; Sam Klopstock, Stanford, Defending Low Hurdler. Bottom, Left to Right—Foy Draper, Southern California Sprinter; Milt Green, Versatile Harvard Performer; Gene Venzke, Pennsylvania Middle-Distance Star

Wanda Morgan Wins From Mary Brown

NEWCASTLE, County Down, Ire., May 28 (AP)—Mary Brown, Argentine champion and only overseas challenger to survive the opening round, was eliminated in the second round of the British women's golf championship today. Miss Brown was beaten, 2 and 1, by Wanda Morgan, runner-up to Enid Wilson for the title in 1931.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	22	9	.710
Chicago	17	13	.567
Brooklyn	19	15	.559
St. Louis	18	15	.545
Pittsburgh	20	18	.526
Cincinnati	15	16	.484
Philadelphia	9	20	.310
Boston	8	22	.267

Results May 27

Cincinnati 9, Boston 5.
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2..
Other games postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	20	11	.645
New York	21	13	.618
Cleveland	17	14	.548
Boston	17	15	.531
Washington	17	15	.531
Detroit	17	16	.515
Philadelphia	10	20	.333
St. Louis	7	22	.241

Results May 27

St. Louis 5, Boston 3.
New York 3, Detroit 1.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 1.
Washington 6, Cleveland 5.

Roumanian Golf Title

BUCHAREST, Roumania, May 28 (AP)—George Wadsworth, of Buffalo, secretary of the American Legation here, won the Roumanian national golf championship from a large international field yesterday. It was Wadsworth's third consecutive victory in the event.

Two Frenchwomen Score Upsets In Hard-Court Tennis

PARIS, May 28 (AP)—Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., led Anita Lizana, Chilean sensation, 3—1, in the first set of their match in the French hard court tennis championships today when rain forced suspension of play until tomorrow.

PARIS, May 28 (AP)—Two upsets marked yesterday's play in the French hard-court tennis championship. Both were brought about by Frenchwomen.

The biggest form reversal was the defeat of Katherine E. Stammers, third ranking British player, by Suzanne Pannetier, seventh in the French list, in a first-round singles match, 6—3, 6—4.

In another, Jeanne Peyre, ninth ranking French player, won from Maria Horn, second ranking German star, 6—4, 6—4, in another first-round singles encounter.

The Franco-Swiss team of Marcel Bernard and Lolette Payot captured the mixed doubles title by defeating the French team of Mme. Sylvia Henrotin and A. Martin Legeay, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Wilmer M. Hines, another American contender, faces a hard match today when he opposes Bernard, fourth ranking French player, in a third-round match. Hines is the eighteenth ranking American player.

Jack Crawford of Australia moved up in the singles competition yesterday by turning back Pierre Geelhand of Belgium, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0, while Fred Perry, the English champion, also advanced with a third-round victory over Enrique Maier, Spanish champion, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

American Association

Results May 27

Indianapolis 16, St. Paul 9.
Minneapolis 10, Louisville 9.

Miss Wethered Arrives For Tour of the States

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, May 28—Joyce Wethered of England, hailed by Bobby Jones as the greatest woman golfer in the history of the game, arrived here yesterday in the North German Lloyd liner Bremen. Her trip across the Atlantic marked her longest trip away from home. Previously she had been as far as the south of France.

Miss Wethered, winner of the British women's golf championship four times, is here to make an exhibition tour of the United States. She has contracted to play more than 30 exhibition matches and will open her engagement on Thursday afternoon over the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club course at Glen Head, L. I.

In her opening match, Miss Wethered will pair with Bobby Jones against Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia and Gene Sarazen, former United States and British open champion, in a mixed foursome benefit exhibition.

Shortly after arriving the British golfer was driven out to the Fresh Meadow Country Club, near Hollis, L. I., and, accompanied by several men players, swung clubs for the first time on this side of the Atlantic. Miss Wethered's schedule:

May 30, Women's National, Glen Head, L. I.

June 1, Winged Foot, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; 2, Ridgewood, N. J., 5, Winchester, Mass., 6, Worcester; 8, Philadelphia; 9, Washington; 11, Wilmington, Del.; 13, Philadelphia; 15, Richmond, Va.; 16, Baltimore; 20, Pittsburgh; 22, Wheeling, W. Va.; 23, Akron; 25, Cambridge Springs, Penna.; 27, Hartville, Ohio; 29 and 30, Cleveland.

July 2, Toledo; 4, Birmingham, Mich.; 6, 7 and 9, Chicago; 11, Minneapolis; 13, Des Moines; 14, Kansas City; 16, St. Louis; 18, Indianapolis; 20, Cincinnati; 21, Columbus; 24, Buffalo; 28, Rochester.

College Tennis Result

Trinity 9, Conn. State 0.

Sporting Around the Hub

New England Schoolboy Golf at Weston Friday

A FIELD of 69 schoolboys will gather at the Weston Golf Club Friday to compete in the third New England interscholastic golf championship. This title event is being revived after a lapse of five years. Competition will be 36 holes of medal play, with the winner being awarded the George Wright Memorial Trophy.

Because of his record, John McNiff of the Peabody High School is the outstanding favorite. McNiff was runner-up for the Bay State junior title at Woodland last season and has led the Peabody High team through a long series of triumphs during the past two years. Other favorites are Shirley Moulton of Swampscott High; Arthur V. Rogers Jr. of Belmont Hill, and Harry P. Hood Jr. of New Preparatory School.

The first N. E. interscholastic tournament was held in 1929 at Oakley. Wilfred Crossley won that year. The following year saw Joe Lynch win at Unicorn. Then the tourney was discontinued until this year.

Harvard Elects Co-Captains—Thomas Horton Edmands '36 of Concord, Mass., and Nelson Dudley Warwick '36 of Wynnewood, Penna., have been elected co-captains of next year's varsity lacrosse team. Edmands is 22 years of age, weighs 165 pounds, and is 5 ft. 9 in. tall. He prepared for Harvard at Groton School. Warwick is 20 years of age, weighs 170 pounds, and is 5ft. 10in. tall. He prepared for Harvard at South Kent. Both were members of their freshman teams and played against Yale as members of the varsity teams for the last two years. Richard J. Currie '36 will be varsity manager next year.

Athletics Open Series—The Philadelphia Athletics, with Connie Mack still in charge, come to Boston tomorrow and open a three-game series with the local Red Sox. A single game is scheduled for tomorrow. A double-header is booked for Thursday, the holiday.

The A's and Red Sox have played two games this season and the Boston club has taken both. The scores were 10 to 8 in 11 innings and 8 to 6 in nine innings.

Crimson Tennis Captain—Germaine G. Glidden '36 of Englewood, N. J., has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity tennis team for next year. Glidden has been one of the mainstays of the team for the past two seasons. He is also one of the best squash racquets players in the university.

Newspapermen's Golf—Billy Whitcomb of the Boston Globe led a field of 60 golfers yesterday in the weekly Newspapermen's Golf Association tournament at the Charles River Country Club. Whitcomb carded an 80 for low gross and 78 for low net. Cliff Keene of the Globe had second gross and net in Class A. Willie Nicoll of The Christian Science Monitor was third in Class A with 91—81.

Here and There—Harry Nettleblatt, pro at Pakachoag Hill Golf Club, Auburn, Mass., and his amateur partner, Fred Johnson of the same club, yesterday won the N. E. P. G. A. amateur-pro tourney at the Manchester (N. H.) C. C. with a best-ball score of 70, two under par . . . Rhode Island downed Northeastern's baseball team at Brookline yesterday, 10 to 5 . . . William D'Entremont of Melrose, star Rhode Island State pitcher, was in conference with Hugh Duffy, Boston Red Sox scout after the R. I. S.-Northeastern game yesterday . . . The Boston Women's Lacrosse Association has sent invitations to 12 colleges and schools to send representatives to a Lacrosse Play Day at Buckingham Field, Cambridge, Saturday at 2:30 p. m. . . . Worcester Country Club women golfers defeated Tatnuck C. C. women, 14 to 10, at Worcester, yesterday, in the first of a series of matches for the Bassett Bowl . . . Over 30 entries have been received for the Memorial Day automobile races at Readville.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Two Great Amateur Performers

WERE it not for the fact that we do not feel that the use of superlatives would be sufficient fully to express the brilliance of the performances of two amateur athletes last Saturday, we would be tempted to use them. Even after seeing world's records broken in a number of events in a single track and field meet and after seeing Bobby Jones show just how an amateur can play the game of golf, it is impossible to contemplate the work of Jesse Owens of Ohio State University in the Western Conference track and field championship meet at Ann Arbor, Mich., and the playing of William Lawson Little Jr. of Stamford University and San Francisco, in the final round of the British amateur golf championship, without a tremendous thrill.

Breaks All Kinds of Records

Back in 1919 a wearer of the Maize and Blue of Michigan—Charles E. Johnson by name—electrified the Big Ten by capturing four first places for his college. This was the first time such a performance had ever occurred in Big Ten championships. He won the 110- and 220-yard hurdles and the running high and broad jumps for a total of 20 points. This was a performance which slipped our attention at the time we wrote of the work of Alvin C. Kraenzlein last week. Now, 16 years later, along comes a sophomore from Ohio State University who not only equals that record by winning four first places; but betters four other meet records, ties one and breaks three world's records all in the same afternoon.

Sprints, Hurdles and Jumps

Owens gave indications in a quadrangular meet a week ago that he expected to take four first places in the Big Ten championship, and at that time showed that he could perform close to record times in each That he was simply giving a slight hint as to what he could do when he wanted to put on a little steam was clearly proved at Ann Arbor last week end. Tying the mark of 9.4s. for the 100-yard dash; making a new world's mark of 20.3s., for the 220-yard dash; a new mark of 22.6s., for the 220-yard hurdles, and 26ft. 8¼ins., for the running broad jump, certainly stamps Owens as the greatest individual track and field performer who has as yet appeared in any big championship meet. We understand that his ambition today is to get into shape to run the 100-yard dash in the National Collegiate A. A. championships in 9.3s., and we are picking him to do it. Last week we remarked that he was only a sophomore and wondered just where he would stop. Well he has taken part in another meet and improved over his previous performances in three out of four events so that he is still making some progress and the question as to where he is going to stop becomes even more puzzling.

Little Joins World's Great Amateur Golfers

By winning the British amateur golf championship at St. Anne's on-the-Sea, England, Saturday, Little carved a niche for himself in golf's hall of fame and proved that when it comes to golf the Latin expression of "Multum in Parvo" fits the case very well. Only twice before in the history of the British amateur has a golfer won the title two successive years, so that Little has bracketed his name along with Horace G. Hutchinson and Harold H. Hilton, long recognized as two of the greatest amateur golfers of all time. In addition to this Little has become the first American ever to win that title two years. To carry it still further he is now the only amateur golfer in the world who has won three major amateur championship titles in succession, as he sandwiched in the United States amateur last fall. Little has now won 23 straight championship matches at Prestwick, Brookline and St. Anne's, and, when he returns to his home country to defend that amateur title this summer, he will be expected to add still further to his fame.

Melillo Comes To Boston For Solters, Cash

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The long-awaited deal between the Boston Red Sox and St. Louis Browns, involving Oscar Melillo, broke yesterday just before game time. The trade brought Melillo, a great little second baseman, to the Red Sox for Julius "Moose" Solters and an unannounced sum of cash. General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox said only a small amount of money was handed over to the Browns. Probably about $7500.

The Red Sox have welcomed the addition of Melillo. Ever since World Series time of last year, it has been rumored that President Tom Yawkey of the Boston club would take the rubber band from around his bank roll and purchase the high-priced Brownie second sacker. It is understood that in the beginning the Browns wanted cash only. Later, however, when Hornsby was consulted, the St. Louis club changed its demands to either players, or cash and players. When the deal was first rumored the Red Sox said "No" because of the high estimate placed upon Melillo.

Recently, however, the veteran played through a game with a stone in one of his shoes. The stone didn't feel very comfortable, and Melillo has been bothered with it ever since. He has played only a few games with the Browns, who figure he is near the end of his regular playing days. He is not the youngest second baseman in the majors, but he still should help the Red Sox, who have long been lacking a capable double-play combination around the middle bag. Melillo is a master at making double plays, and Manager Joe Cronin, Red Sox shortstop, is also one of the best in this line.

A Near Tragedy

The story of Melillo's career was nearly a tragedy. He signed his first professional contract with Winnipeg in 1920, after having played a stretch with the Logan Squares, a noted Chicago semi-pro aggregation. In those days, Melillo was a center fielder. The Milwaukee American Association club spotted him first, but decided that he needed more experience against fast pitching, so shipped him along to Winnipeg.

Melillo spent two full seasons in the Western Canada League, batting .291 each year. In 1922 Milwaukee recalled him. It was in the middle of the 1923 campaign that he received his first chance to cover second base. King Lear, the Brewers' regular second sacker, was injured and the Chicago youth asked for a chance to play the position. It goes without saying that he made good.

At the close of the 1925 season, the St. Louis Browns purchased him for a reported price of $50,000 in cash and players. In '25 Melillo had established a new American Association record for total chances accepted with 1066. Five years later he broke the American League record for assists made in a single season—572 in 148 games. The former record had been held by Napoleon Lajoie, who established it in 1908.

Made a Comeback

The near tragedy part of Melillo's career came late in 1927, after he had completed his second full season in a Brownie uniform. The little Italian spent most of that winter in bed and he was told that his ball-playing days had ended. Early the next year, however, he went South at the expense of the Browns and when the major-league season opened, was back at second base as good as ever. His courage and plenty of Florida sunshine had worked wonders.

He is undoubtedly the greatest fielding second baseman of modern baseball. Never a consistent batter, Melillo has had to excel in the field to hold his regular position, and consequently he is a master at his infield spot. He probably knows as much about "playing the batter" as any other man in the game today, which should explain the large number of assists he has completed over a period of years.

Solters, who is now with the Browns, has shown promise of developing into a great hitter. In fact, right now he can club the ball a mile on occasions, but his fielding is far from being of major-league caliber. It may be that under the Hornsby regime, the big outfielder will get better in the field. If he does, Hornsby will get credit for another master trade.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

May 28, 1910

TY COBB, in an interview, said that Philadelphia, now first by a margin of 3½ games, will win the American League pennant this season. The Detroit star says his club is the best in the circuit, but everything is against any team winning four straight pennants and the Detroiters have captured three.

Jesse Owens Invited To I. A. A. A. A. Games

By a Staff Writer

Invitation has been extended to Jesse Owens, Ohio State University record-breaking track and field athlete, to exhibit in the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America at the Harvard Stadium Friday and Saturday. Warren Sturgis '35, Harvard varsity track manager and manager of the I. C. 4-A. meet, wired W. L. St. John, athletic director of Ohio State, the invitation, and another invitation was forwarded by William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard.

The thought to bring Owens became a reality yesterday, when Sturgis, James L. Knox and Carroll F. Getchell were discussing the meet. Permission to invite Owens was secured from James A. Taylor of Columbia, who is in charge of the meet.

It is the first time in history that an athlete from a college not a member of the association has been invited to appear. Owens, if he accepts, will broad jump in exhibition. He has covered 26ft. 8¼in. in the event already.

Mrs. Van Ryn Heads Cup Team

PHILADELPHIA, May 28 (AP)—Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, wife of the Davis Cup tennis star, has decided to play No. 1 singles for the Middle States team in the Sears Cup matches June 7 and 8 at Rye, N. Y. It will be her first play in this role. The former California's acceptance drops Mrs. Marion Z. Jessup of Wilmington, from No. 1 to 2, with these singlists following in order: Anne Page, Philadelphia; Mrs. Deloyd Thompson, Pittsburgh; Cecelia Riegel, and Alison R. Harrison, Philadelphia.

Terry Against Night Games

ST. LOUIS, May 28 (AP)—There'll be no baseball under the lamps for the New York Giants while Bill Terry is the boss. "So long as I have my way the Giants will never play night baseball," the Gotham manager said today. "You can't tell me but that it is injurious to players. The air is damp and chilly, muscles won't loosen as they should and chances of getting hurt are greater."

Colgate Track Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, N. Y., May 28—Fred Tuller of West Hartford, Conn., hurdler, has been elected captain of the 1936 Colgate University track and field team. Tuller tied the university high hurdle record of 15.1s., and has not been defeated in a dual meet this season.

College Baseball Results

Carleton 6, Gustavus Adolphus 5.
R. I. State 10, Northeastern 5.
Springfield 8, Mass College 0.
St. Thomas 7, Hamline 7.
Trinity 16, Conn. State 2.
Wesleyan 10, Amherst 9.

International League

Results May 27

Rochester 7, Buffalo 6.
Albany 13, Newark 12.
Only games scheduled.

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Results May 27

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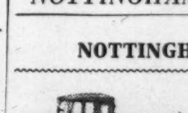


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Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The South Through A Windshield

38.

We Leave Memphis

AT MEMPHIS we checked our expenses: The three of us had covered 5446 miles (from Boston down around Florida, then over across Texas to El Paso and into Mexico, and returning through Dallas and Little Rock), and the total car expense was $118.10. We hadn't kept an accurate account of our meals and lodgings; but, after all, the tourist can spend as little or as much as he pleases for these. No matter where you go, it costs money to "put on the dog." If you don't mind being folksy, a couple can sleep well and put on weight on a trip through the South for $4 a day, exclusive of car expense.

Before leaving the Tennessee metropolis, we should have appreciated an opportunity of commending the city fathers for the fine job they are doing in cleaning up the river bluffs. Whereas dumping had been permitted for years, the wrinkles in the city's face are being ironed out; and a pleasant and well-landscaped drive now takes the motorist down where the dump carts used to roam.

The Bluff City, by the way, is taking every possible step to promote "wreckless" driving. Car owners are directed to appear twice a year at a municipally operated inspection station; and there, brakes, lights, and other vital parts of the cars are tested. A windshield sticker really means something down there!

And, although we do not speak from bitter experience, we might pass along a valuable hint here: Memphis traffic officers are expected to do their duty, whether you drive an out-of-state car or not. Drive safely, then, and judge the bluffs, or drive carelessly and try to bluff the Judge. Why not? The time has about come when out-of-state drivers—wherever they are—should be credited with having some sense.

Out of Memphis, we had planned to take US 51; but AAA officials reported that for the time being the advisable route up to Paducah would be US 70 to Brownsville, Tenn., then State Route 76 over to Milam, and US 45E on north. This jaunt was somewhat longer, but it allowed us to see a part of Tennessee we had not visited before; it took us back where the people are folks, and where they just live, move, and do their farming without being on display. It was an interesting trip, that Sunday morning; and it was not long before we crossed the Kentucky line into Fulton, where we attended church. — DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued.)

Brevities

Salt Lake Desert Evening News: "Most of the men who whistle at their work are big men." Yeah; it takes a big man to get away with it.

Louis Allis Messenger: He who dances must pay the fiddler, the waiter, the florist, the checkroom attendant, the doorman, and the taxi driver.

Daily Features

Children's Corner

A Circus Dog Forgets His Part

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DADDY came home with one of his best smiles. "Who knows what these are?" he asked, holding up a small printed envelope with pink cards half sticking out.

"I know," said Jim. "They're tickets."

"Tickets to what?" asked Daddy, looking steadily at Maudie.

"They're tickets to the circus," she said hopefully.

"Right! Will you all accept my invitation?" Daddy took off his hat and waved an arm.

"The circus! H'ray!" cried Jim and Maudie together.

"Circus—'ray," said Jane, the youngest.

"The circus—the circus—the circus!" And they all three danced merrily.

Daddy's invitation was accepted then and there.

The next afternoon, Jim, Maudie and Jane sat with their Daddy under the great tent, while the band played splendid music and even the horses couldn't keep from dancing. There was something to see every minute. Jim sat on the edge of his chair, his head wriggling forward in all directions.

A giant clown, half as tall as one of the circus poles, bowed graciously at Jane.

"You ought to see his mother. She's twice as tall!" said another clown with a wide red grin on his white-painted face, who kept running around the tall one to get everyone to look.

Ten little dogs were being wheeled around the ring in dignity, in a tiny cart, drawn by a pony. One of them kept jumping out of the cart. He was brown and fuzzy—but very smart. He skipped around in the sawdust, barking and waving his tail, but he always got back into the carriage at the right moment, when the monkey



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jane Saw Him First as He Squirmed Between Her Seat and Maudie's

traffic-cop blew his whistle. At the shrill sound of the whistle, the little brown dog would stop. Without even a glance at the tiny policeman, he would scramble up onto the back seat of the cart and pretend he liked it there.

But once the little brown dog fooled the policeman and caused a flutter of excitement among all the children in the big tent. The pony cart had gone twice around the ring and all the animals had done just what was expected of them.

On the third time around, the little brown dog got out of the cart to play in the sawdust as usual. The monkey policeman blew his whistle.

But, instead of getting back into the cart at the signal, the little dog disappeared. The monkey policeman, very indignant at this breach of discipline, blew his whistle a second time. There was no response from the rebellious brown dog, but the pony, noticing that something was wrong, stopped short.

A boy in a braided blue uniform came running up.

"Here Brownie. Come Brownie," he called. It was an important moment. It looked as if the whole parade were going to stop. What had become of Brownie? Every child under the big tent was alert to see where he had fled.

Jim and Maudie and Jane peered eagerly with the rest. Even the elephants in their plaid pajamas were forgotten.

Then suddenly Brownie turned up. Jane saw him first as he squirmed between her seat and Maudie's. He stayed just long enough to get a bite of Maudie's cracker which she held out for him. Then he bounced back into the ring.

The monkey policeman was again blowing his whistle. The little brown dog trotted up to the cart and got into it as unconcernedly as if nothing had happened.

The Alps Beautify 90,000 Square Miles



The Alps Sweep Across 600 Miles of Europe in the Form of a Great Scimitar, Averaging in Width From 75 Miles to 200. Today's View, Sent in to the Monitor Camera Club by Elsa Hunn, Zurich, Switzerland, Is an Especially Beautiful Study of the Turbulent Mountains and White-Capping Clouds as Witnessed From a Swiss Vantage Point.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Tatnai

THIS personage, who lived in the days of Ezra, was a Persian governor who had his headquarters in Samaria, though he had considerable authority over other districts lying to the west of the River Jordan.

According to Ezra 5:3, Tatnai and his supporters visited Jerusalem, and finding Jeshua and Zerubbabel superintending the rebuilding of the temple, asked their authority for so doing. In reply, the Jews pointed out that their activities had been expressly permitted in a decree issued by Cyrus a number of years before (Ezra 5:13).

In reporting the incident to King Darius, Tatnai asked whether such a decree were indeed among the royal records (Ezra 5:17); and in due time he received the answer that not only had Cyrus signed the decree in question, but Darius himself heartily indorsed it; and so he ordered Tatnai to give the Jews all the assistance in his power (Ezra 6:1-12), a command which Tatnai promptly obeyed (6:13).

Daily Anecdote

Petty Larceny

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD of Canada was not only an astute politician, but had a ready wit. One day, in the House of Commons at Ottawa, an opponent accused him of having stolen part of the political program of the other party. "Sir John has stolen the brains of the Opposition," he thundered.

In a flash Sir John arose to a point of order. "Mr. Speaker," he complained, "the honorable member has accused me of petty larceny."

Quotation for Today

HIM only pleasure leads and peace attends,
Him, only him, the shield of love defends,
Whose means are fair and spotless as his ends.—WORDSWORTH.

In Lighter Vein

Dizzy Definitions

A door knob is a thing a revolving door goes around without—a straw is something which you drink through two of them—cobblestones are a pavement that people would rather were asphalt than—a fern is a plant that you are supposed to water once a day, but if you don't it wilts, and if you do it wilts anyway, only not so soon—summer is a season that in winter you wish you could keep your house warm as—cream is something which dry cereal doesn't taste as good without it, unless you use milk but haven't any.—*Louis Allis Messenger.*

School

A Boston man has a son who has just entered school. He was supposed to be enjoying it, but one morning he walked into the dining room, where his father was having breakfast, and remarked:

"I'm tired of going to school, Pop."

"Why?" asked the father. "What is your objection to going to school?"

"Oh," answered the boy, "it breaks up the day so."—*Labor.*

On the Unlimited Express

"Did you see about the man who was riding on the sleeper? The weather was very warm, and, the window being open, he put one foot out of the window to get cooled off, and fell asleep. When he awoke in the morning he noticed his foot seemed heavy, and no wonder: there were three mail bags and a red lantern hanging onto it."—*Credited to Exchange by Huntington Record.*

A Blessing

"I am thankful for the great international problems," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown. "They help me to keep my mind off of cross-word puzzles." — *Washington Evening Star.*

Oh!

Teacher: "Now, Robert, what are you doing—learning something?"

Robert: "No, sir; I'm listening to you."—*Tit-Bits.*

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Clay Flowers

AN ELDERLY lady was forced to fend for herself. She was skillful with her hands, and was unusually artistic. In her hour of need these qualities came to her rescue.

She rented a small space in a San Francisco store, put on a cotton smock, jauntily perched an artist's tam on her gray hair, and seated herself near the window. Over a small student's table she proceeded to mold small clusters of flowers. Some were in tiny pots. Some were suitable for boutonnieres, while others were definitely intended for household ornaments. Many of the flowers and pots combined were no bigger than a thumbnail. A few were placed on mirrors in such a way as to make them doubly attractive. The window was crowded with them.

Her materials consisted of some sort of modeling clay, fine wire for stems, lacquer paints, and brushes. The articles are not particularly cheap, but as she says, "They are all carefully made by hand."—Gail B. C.

For the Scrapbook

Biography, especially of the great and good, who have risen by their own exertions to eminence and usefulness is an inspiring and ennobling study.—Its direct tendency is to reproduce the excellence it records.—*H. Mann.*

In an audience of rough people a generous sentiment always brings down the house.—In the tumult of war both sides applaud a heroic deed.—*T. W. Higginson.*

The object of art is to crystallize emotion into thought, and then fix it in form.—*Delsarte.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Remembrance

(From Grit)

Horicon, Wis.

THE whole town of Horicon, Wis., is singing a song of joy and gratitude since Willard A. Van Brunt, 88-year-old bachelor, mailed three $1000 federal baby bonds to each of 89 former employees and to the widows of six from his home, in Los Angeles. Old bills are being paid now by the 95, and long-delayed purchases of luxuries are being made. The total gift reached the sum of $285,000.

"Since coming out to the coast," Mr. Van Brunt, who owned a factory in Horicon, wrote, "I have had a wish in mind to express the lasting friendship entertained for you. The registered government bonds, in your name, are part of our earnings while we were on the job."

Van Brunt's mother, when she passed on, made bequests to scores of former employees, and the old Van Brunt mansion now is a community center.

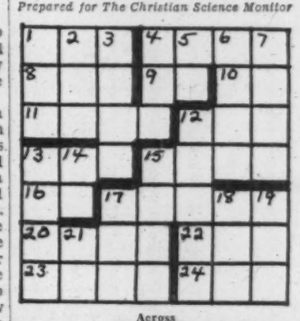
"The rush to pay bills and to seek the bank's advice on putting the money to work began at once," explained H. G. Diekelmann, bank cashier. "Mortgages now are being paid off, and personal accounts settled."

He said one citizen "simply ran" to pay a grocery bill which he had owed. Others hastened to purchase articles which rigid economy had forced them to forgo. All were overflowing with words of praise for Van Brunt and told of their surprise at opening their letters.

"It was really a gift to the whole town," was the comment of one prominent citizen. "It just about broke the depression in this community."

Cross-Number No. 4

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor



Across

1—Eleven squared, less 10
4—Year Amundsen discovered south pole
8—Battle of Hastings equals ? years ago
9—Score equals ? things
10—Piano equals ? keys
11—Year women became voters in United States
12—Number of years since America's second war with England
13—CXXII
15—213 years after Plymouth Rock landing
16—Octogenarian equals ? years old
17—10 cubic feet equals ? cubic inches
20—Year the last state was admitted to Union
22—Three quadrants equal ? degrees
23—Year Mme. Curie discovered radium
24—Year the University of Pavia, Italy, was founded

Down

1—Number of meridians on globe, plus 1
2—Jan. 1-June 18 equals ? days (not a Leap Year)
3—Year the radio came into use
4—Quadrant and a third equals ? degrees
5—Right angle equals ? degrees
6—Year the Monroe Doctrine was promulgated
7—Year Johann Brahms was born
12—XVIICCXXVIII
13—Year of Battle of Tippecanoe
14—Quire equals ? reams
15—Cubic foot equals ? cubic inches
17—Nine "baker's dozens" plus 2 equals ?
18—Year Oxford was founded
19—One half of one per cent
21—Seven Fortnights equals ? days

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Orders Is Orders*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just One Puzzle After Another*

By CARMACK



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

NRA Departs; Its Task Remains

THE United States Supreme Court decision invalidating all NRA codes settles much. It ends an experiment the efficacy of which was already doubtful in the minds of most. It removes occasion for concern over charges of dictatorship and regimentation of small business. It gives industry renewed opportunity to attempt self-government free from the interfering hand of the Federal Government.

But the decision is not a solution to the problems and abuses which brought the National Industrial Recovery Act into being. So far as the immediate emergency was concerned, the act has served its purpose, whatever the court may hold about it. It did accomplish much to put a bottom under sweatshop wages, to abolish child labor and bring a semblance of fair competition into demoralized trade.

Its methods were not those, however, which could be viewed with equanimity as a program for normal times or the permanent development of economic life. They involved a structure of administrative lawmaking on a scale probably unprecedented in history. "Self-government by industry" turned too often into self-government for the benefit of industry with the interests of the consumer left to one side. The ramifications of code making by trade associations piled up intolerable complications and uncertainties in many businesses and laid the groundwork for government by a bureaucracy taking over the legislative powers of Congress.

This has been well and ably pointed out in the Court's decision. There is in the opinion a significant dissertation on the Federal Trade Commission as representing a proper administrative setup with proper legislative guidance as to its function. Will the Administration return to a reliance on that commission and be content to proceed in the slower but probably sounder way by which it was building up voluntary improvement of trade practices before NRA came along? Many believe this is the true course.

There is, however, the whole field of labor relations outside that orbit. Will the nation or the states consent to a return of child labor? Or will they now concede the necessity of the child labor amendment? And as to minimum wages and maximum hours, what authority can now protect them? Or is the whole social interest in labor standards to be discarded?

These issues cannot lightly be dismissed. Collective bargaining was relied upon further to safeguard treatment of workers. Whether the assurance of it has any standing in the absence of codes is problematical, but clearly the ground is cut from under the Wagner labor disputes bill. States have been estopped for years from enforcing minimum wage laws, except for women, as being a violation of freedom of contract.

Now it may be that laissez-faire is, after all, the best economic doctrine. But if it is to be made to work to the satisfaction of a Christian community there must be coupled with it a greater social conscience on the part of individuals than has yet been displayed. Are Americans ready to undertake seriously and determinedly the development of a sufficient sense of stewardship on the part of possessors of wealth or the instruments which produce wealth and employment?

And if untempered competition—survival of the fittest and extinction of the losers—be held not a suitable standard for a nation that has outgrown the pioneering stage and entered upon a more mature enjoyment of its resources, then will the United States face frankly the query whether the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution is still the proper and best criterion for the division of powers between federal and state governments?

A unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, especially so well reasoned as that of Chief Justice Hughes, certainly commands respect as sound interpretation of the words of the Constitution. The opinion, moreover, marks out an important and useful distinction between direct and indirect effects from intrastate actions upon interstate commerce.

Legally, the argument has fallen that with the present integration of business a purely local transaction makes its ripple across the whole national pool of markets and business. Economically and politically its full effect has yet to be felt.

Will the United States eventually be pushed to try to redefine by constitutional amendment the national powers over commerce? Or will it find solutions for its problems within the lines laid down by the founders of the nation? Their judgment as embodied in the Constitution deserves the profoundest respect, but it does not relieve us of the present generation from the stark necessity of using amid today's conditions our own God-given powers of intelligence, observation and reason.

Flight From the Franc

THE fiscal crisis which has rocked France intermittently since 1931 appears to be approaching a new climax. At present the French crisis is signalized to the outside world only in the raising of the Bank of France's rate for money. Last Thursday this was 2½ per cent. Twice in the few days since Thursday it has been advanced until it now stands at 4 per cent. Back of these money rate changes there is seething a great struggle which may lead to the resignation of the Flandin Government or a lapse off the gold standard, or both.

The present advance in the French money rate is an invitation to departing money to come back. Money movements respond to the rate of interest. If John Citizen has the choice of two banks, one of which pays 1 per cent more than the other, he is likely to choose the more generous institution. Likely, but not certain. For there is another factor involved in the choice of banks besides interest. That is safety of principal. Money holders are transferring their holdings from France for safety's sake. This consideration may prove superior to any enticement to return offered by higher interest rates.

Why this fear? Precisely the same that in 1931 was felt at the expense of Austria, then Germany, and finally Britain; that in 1933 was felt at the expense of the United States; that this year was felt at the expense of Belgium. It is a fear entertained primarily by foreign investors in France. They think that the foreign value of the franc will depreciate, or be cut. They want "to beat the gun." For, if they waited for depreciation or devaluation they would find themselves with fewer dollars (if they happened to be Americans) when they wished to regain their money. A 6½-cent franc reduced to 3¼ cents would mean that those foreign balances would immediately be cut in half in terms of dollars.

The procedure of repatriation is very simple. A New York bank merely cables to its Paris correspondent to withdraw its balances in a French bank and remit them home. Clearly, francs are of no use in New York, so the francs are taken to the Bank of France and a dollar draft bought. If the demand for dollars is offset by the supply of dollars available from such suppliers as American tourists, American travelers on French steamships, and American importers of French goods, the result is merely a bookkeeping entry. The incoming American's dollars are handed over to the outgoing American. But if there is a bigger demand than supply, gold is sold to the United States Treasury for the necessary dollars.

In the French case, the demand for dollars is so much greater than the supply that gold is flowing out. France can afford to lose a lot of gold. But the efflux is disturbing to domestic confidence. Frenchmen themselves may become infected with the fright that has overcome the foreigners. Hence the Bank of France, by offering a higher rate for money, is trying desperately to turn the flight "from the franc" into a flight "to the franc." Nobody can prognosticate the outcome of such incipient panic.

Streamlining Grade Crossings

WHAT is it that holds back the railroads from putting on streamlined trains and at once stepping up their speed to 100 miles an hour or more to meet the airplane competition? This question arises with increasing frequency as more and more of the sleek-bodied new experimental speedsters take the rails.

There are engineering problems enough to solve in building trains that will smoothly and safely attain these speeds, whether with gasoline, Diesel-electric motors or with high-pressure steam. The fact is that the use of lighter but stronger materials is probably more important than streamlining, though the latter also saves fuel above the eighty-mile mark.

Yet these problems are easy compared with the question of where to run such a monster once it is built. Lightness and speed call for still smoother track and for expensive straightening of curves, not to mention changes in the block signaling systems. Even these do not get at the biggest and most dangerous obstacle of all.

That is the grade crossing. Here is where speed on the railroads hooks up with the national Government's public works program, which has $200,000,000 allotted for grade-crossing elimination. The presence of 300-ton projectiles on the rails flying at a rate of more than a mile and a half a minute would make the presence of grade crossings an unconscionable hazard both to highway users and the trains. It is bad enough at a mile a minute.

At the outset the expense of grade separations was laid mainly on the railroads. Even when the cost was divided half and half with the state, action was slow. New York State now provides two thirds of the cost. In view of the present financial condition of the railroads, it is evident that most of them can do little. In view also of the assistance which local, state and national governments have given to their competitors through road building and airway lighting, it may be no more than fair to the railroads that the public should supply most if not much the larger share of the cost of grade-crossing elimination.

Scott's Rebecca

Book News of the Day

IT HAS long been commonly known that the original of Scott's Rebecca in "Ivanhoe" was Rebecca Gratz of Philadelphia, a lovely and accomplished Jewess whom Scott never knew but heard of through his friend Washington Irving. Less well-known facts regarding the original of Scott's heroine, assembled by Rollin G. Osterweis in a biography called REBECCA GRATZ, A STUDY IN CHARM (New York: Putnam. $2.75), give the reader a view of Philadelphia society in the earlier 1800's, the relation between the Gratz fortunes and the making of America, and philanthropies in the founding of which Rebecca Gratz took an active part.

Rebecca was the daughter of Michael Gratz, a German Jew who migrated from Upper Silesia, first to London, then, in 1759, to Philadelphia, married Miriam Simon, daughter of a Lancaster trader and western land promoter, and with his brother Barnard entered upon a series of ambitious ventures that, catalogued, well nigh summarize American territorial and commercial expansion in the years before and after the Revolution. Trade with Canada and the Caribbean; negotiations for grants in the Illinois and Indiana country; the victualing of General Harrison's troops; commerce with the Orient—these were only a part of the activities of the firm and their successors, Michael's sons, Simon and Hyman.

Rebecca was, we are assured, the choicest flower in a blooming family. The Gratzes were loyal to the Mikveh Israel Congregation in Philadelphia, which was composed largely of the descendants of those who fled from Spain and Portugal during the Inquisition. Centuries of leadership in the countries from which they came had left their mark, and the Jewish families of the New World moved in the best society the colonies offered. The Gratzes, though from Germany, were, like their Spanish and Portuguese co-religionists, welcome social and business members of Philadelphia life.

Rebecca's most intimate friends were Christian. Among them were Maria Fenno, stepmother of Matilda Hoffman, to whom Washington Irving was engaged, Irving himself and Samuel Ewing, son of the first Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. A strong romantic attachment grew up between her and Ewing, but though she chose her friends outside the faith, she would not marry there, and remained a spinster.

The energy which she would have given to a family of her own she poured into the care of her brothers, nephews and nieces, and into philanthropy.

The story of Miss Gratz, as Mr. Osterweis tells it, is called "a study in charm." There can be no doubt that she was charming, though her biographer would have done her better service by not insisting so strongly on it. Her portraits, her position in society and her letters speak for her beauty, tact and wit, without need of comment. Mr. Osterweis's greatest contribution to general knowledge is in his interesting portrayal of American Jewry in the days before the great immigrations. W. K. R.

Hanging On



Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow

THIS happened only YESTERDAY, it seems, but undeniable evidence proves it to have been somewhat more than thirty years ago. A train, making its way slowly from St. Louis down into "The Nations," had seemed to tarry at each stopping-place as if to prolong enjoyment of the beauties of early summer in the land of the Cherokees. On the prairies cattle grazed on a luxuriant growth of wild grasses. Fields of corn and newly sprouted cotton made contrast against the soft green of untamed pastures. Flowers of every tint and color were to be seen everywhere, and the perfume of wild roses often found its way through the car windows.

Just beyond the border of the Cherokee country—just inside the land of the Creeks, one traveler on this train found the end of his day's journey. It was a little town sprawled along a gently sloping hillside—a typical town of the West in those days. Small wooden buildings lined its business street. Its homes were modest—some very neat and cozy—some veritable shacks. A schoolhouse and a church were there, of course.

The few sidewalks were made of planks, and in front of the larger stores were platforms roofed over against the brilliance of the sun. In front of these were hitching posts and rings to which were tied ponies and horses—some saddled and bridled—some hitched to wagons and buckboards. The people who gave this town its reason for existence belonged to three races. The Indian was in evidence everywhere. Some wore a countenance that proclaimed the mingling of the blood of the red and the white races. A few were Negroes. The majority of the citizens, though, were white, and everyone of them, man, woman or child, belonged to the breed of the pioneer.

The traveler soon fulfilled his errand and went on his way. Nothing had marked the day as at all unusual in his experience. The little town over the border of the Creek Nation was not different from many others of its kind that he had visited. The day might have been forgotten entirely, it was, in every way, so much like innumerable other days that he had known in the performance of his duties. But a time came when he remembered it most clearly.

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TODAY (comparatively speaking, for it was not more than five years ago), for the first time the traveler returned to the little town beside the railroad track. It was only through contrast that he was reminded of that other visit. Plainly, this town was the home of scores of thousands. The little dusty street had become a broad thoroughfare crowded with a city's traffic. The wooden stores with the roofed-over platforms had given way to vast structures of trade and commerce. Above the din of traffic he could hear air-hammers and great shovels tearing away the old to make room for the new—tearing away the old that had, itself, been new long since that yesterday of plank walks, hitching posts, ponies and buckboards.

Wherever he looked he saw men working with hammer and saw and trowel; with ear-splitting riveting-guns and clattering, hissing hoisting engines. From all of this noise and chaos he saw taking form humble cottages and sumptuous palaces; modest shops and grim-walled factories; towering temples of commerce; many-windowed schools and slim-spired churches. Pastures and woods, cornfields and cotton patches of yesterday had gone to make room for shady tree-lined streets and smooth lawns ablaze with roses. Wherever the builders had finished he saw, in the beauty and completeness of their work, proof that the little Western town of so short a time ago had grown into a great city peopled by those who had sought and found contentment.

Yes, the little town by the railway was Tulsa, but this is not the story of Tulsa alone. Its parallel can be found in the swift transformation of the old Oklahoma and Indian Territories into the Oklahoma Commonwealth of today, and in the history of every city within its borders. It is but one more vivid chapter in the history of America's growth. From the beginning of time, men have marched forward to fill the open spaces of the earth—to find and make opportunities.

* * *

TOMORROW, or five, ten or twenty years hence, if the traveler returns again, what will he find? Before it becomes present, the future can be seen only in the vision of the forward-looking. Do you look forward seeing clearly? Oklahoma's pioneers had that type of vision. Those who build always have it. Who can place any limit on what may be accomplished by those who strive with energy and understanding for the realization of their vision? G. F. K.

North . . South . . East . . West

Back to the Old Home Town

By Frank L. Perrin

MANY of our day dreams are reminiscent. Happily, most of them are of new adventures, of hopes still to be realized, of new horizons as yet unexplored. Sometimes, at night, even if the train of which one's sleeping car is a part is speeding in an opposite direction, with our destination some as yet unfamiliar city, the traveler, quite perversely and without effort, travels, in memory, back to the old home town. As this year's commencement season approaches I am inclined, with others, to look forward to it, hopeful that I may discern for those who are preparing to take new places among the world's workers those opportunities which they are prepared to fill.

But as this prospect is viewed it seems impossible to escape a still farther view of these recurring and frequently returning commencement seasons. Soon the June of the next year will loom on the horizon, and with it will come an anniversary which the boys and girls—or young men and young women—of 1886 have long anticipated. Who would have thought, fifty years ago, that the golden anniversary would come so soon? I see the picture as it was then. As I look now I marvel at changes so hastily wrought.

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What are the elements which make for growth, mental and spiritual, which, utilized, nourished and appreciated, return the full measure of happiness and success, or, neglected, are like the single talent buried in the ground? By not infrequent contacts I have been able, in these years that have passed, to make a satisfying mental appraisal of cases which have continued under somewhat close observation. There are no figures or charts which would satisfy or convince others more inquisitive or more profound.

The university of the 80's was, it may be said, somewhat less a gathering place for the privileged than is the university of today. A vast majority of those enrolled were students from choice and not because of convenience or circumstance. They came, mainly, from the smaller towns, the farms, or from rugged settlements on the border of the "big woods." Many of them went back to the old home town. A few tried their wings in cities near or remote. It is out of this considerably large number that the individual by some unexplained process, chooses his intimates. The mass remains indistinct.

So it is easy and pleasant, sometimes encouraging and sometimes the reverse, to go back, now and again, to follow the road along which those companions of earlier years have traveled. Some have achieved much in their contacts with their fellow men. Few have gathered more than a fair share of worldly wealth. Indeed, I am inclined to think that few have really sought or desired to become rich. Their ambitions have been somewhat greater than this, though it is doubtful if one of them would have so declared. But as I go back to their towns or cities, unannounced, and read the record which they have written and do not see, I am convinced that there is no service which can be rendered greater than the unselfish and frequently unrewarded service which one gives to his fellows and neighbors day by day.

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Recently I sat, late one afternoon, in the chambers of an old friend who is now a judge in the civil courts of a western city. The calendar for the day had been disposed of, and there was no need for haste. My host assumed no particular dignity as we talked, sometimes of himself, sometimes of others in our particular class, and sometimes of those whom we both knew or had known less intimately. The history which civilizations had written during the years did not greatly concern us for the moment. We were interested most in the imaginary map we drew and upon which we placed the invisible actors known by their given names. At some points upon the map were placed warning signs indicating some preventable tragedy.

I listened when he told me, in answer to my insistent inquiries, something of himself and of his work. I was surprised to realize that so many years had passed. How many opportunities we neglect, consoling ourselves meanwhile with the thought that we have time only to serve ourselves. We should be happier were we wise enough, thoughtful enough and unselfish enough to realize that these opportunities come today and every day, and that the need is great. It is a profitable experience to journey, even in retrospect, back to the old home town.

The Wide Horizon

Germans—Citizens and Subjects

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

A NEW citizenship law, with far-reaching consequences, is about to be introduced into the Third Reich. Hitherto, all Germans have enjoyed the same privileges and have been bound by the same duties, before the law, as laid down in the Weimar Constitution of 1919. Now a distinction is to be drawn between citizens (Staatsbürger) and subjects (Untertanen), the latter being deprived of important privileges but compelled to perform the common duties.

The new drastic decree is entirely in accord with the theory enunciated by Herr Hitler in "Mein Kampf," where he divides the inhabitants of a national (völkische) state into three classes—citizens, subjects and foreigners. The first definite step toward distinguishing legally between the two former classes of inhabitants was taken on July 14, 1933, when certain prominent anti-National Socialists were deprived of their citizenship rights, and it was decreed that similar treatment could be meted out to other "undesirables" in future. Advantage of this decree has been taken from time to time during the last two years.

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Throughout history there have been two main starting points for the determination of citizenship rights, namely, the *jus sanguinis*, which determined according to blood relationship, and the *jus soli*, according to domicile. The new National Socialist decision is based primarily upon "blood and race" considerations, since it establishes that henceforth only members of the German race can be citizens of the Third Reich.

Citizenship is to be considered a high honor in the future; it will carry with it important privileges and will therefore be invested in the individual in a form compatible with its significance. "We have fought for years for power in Germany," Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, recently declared, "in order to be able to fashion the Reich according to National Socialist principles. German citizenship must be an honor every German can acquire only by serving nation and state, and after having proved himself worthy of that honor. German citizens alone may hold party and state offices; they alone will be allowed to join the fighting formations of the movement and the army, and they alone will have the right to vote in elections and plebiscites." In future, therefore, German Jews, though in many cases settled in this country for generations, will be allowed to pay taxes and perform all the other duties of subjects, but will be deprived of civic privileges.

There are many indications that this new citizenship will be granted in the way laid down in "Mein Kampf." "The young man of blameless character," Hitler writes there, "will, after his army service, be granted his citizen's rights in the most ceremonial fashion. This is the most valuable document for his whole life upon earth. Herewith, he enters into all the citizen's rights and enjoys all his privileges. For the state must distinguish sharply between those who, as *'Volksgenossen,'* are the bearers of its character and greatness, and those who simply have their abode here for purposes of profit. The conferring of citizenship is to be accompanied by a sacred oath to the nation and to the state."

* * *

The man of German blood, it is to be assumed, provided he is of "blameless character," and sound in his political opinions, will obtain his charter of citizenship after his period of military service. For the women, however, the open door to the great privilege seems to be marriage. "The German girl," Hitler concludes his treatise on citizenship, "is a subject (Staatsangehörige) and becomes a citizen only when she marries. Though those German women engaged in business can also be granted citizenship."

The difference between the "subject," in a purely formal sense, and the "citizen" as a responsible member of a state, will probably be confined for the moment to the home sphere, but already legal circles are beginning to ask how far can it be applied to international relations. Will, for example, "subjects" as well as "citizens" of the Third Reich be protected diplomatically abroad, will citizenship be granted to Germans abroad, and how far are foreign states prepared to accept the distinction? For both these conceptions were merged in one, in Europe, at the French Revolution. Only in a very few modern constitutions have they continued to exist side by side, and then more or less as pure formalities. In Bavaria, for example, even in the twentieth century, there existed a special citizen's oath upon the taking of which the right to vote was dependent. But the act had long developed into a mere formality.

The new citizen's oath, as has already been indicated, is not to be merely formal. It is to be the indissoluble bond between the citizen and the state, "his magna charta guaranteeing equality before the law." In future, Germans are asked to believe that differences and distinctions in the nation must be based not upon profession or occupation, but according to greater or less contribution to the state and nation. Such contribution, however, to be considered of any value, must be made by citizens, Germans of Aryan descent.